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Near East/South Asia Report

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REGIONAL AFFAIRS

AL-MAJALLAH ON IRANIAN-SYRIAN DIFFERENCES

PM081902 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 6-12 Mar 85 pp 10-12

[Report by Amin Tahiri: "Syria and Iran: The Ship of Fraternity and Friendship in a Sea of Tension"]

[Excerpts] Differences between Syria and Iran can be summed up in the following eight points:

1. Syria is not satisfied with Iran's financial contribution to the Syrian economy. The Iranians still insist that Damascus should fully repay the \$135-million loan which it received from Iran during the Shah's reign, plus interest. The Syrians want the loan to be waived as a goodwill gesture. Iran's indirect contributions to the Syrian economy, in the form of oil sold at reduced prices in addition to the 6 million tons of oil given to Syria free of charge, amount to \$1 billion, which is equivalent to 33 days' Iranian oil revenue. Tehran promised Damascus double that aid, but Iran is at present suffering from decreased revenues as a result of the slump in oil markets.
2. Early last February Syria began considering reopening the pipeline which carried Iraqi oil to the Mediterranean across Syrian territory. France offered to mediate with Iraq so that negotiations could be started with a view to reopening that pipeline. It also offered to provide what was necessary for repairing and operating the pipeline. Tehran considers such a step to be a hostile act.
3. Iran strongly rejects Syria's attempts to improve its relations with the West, particularly the United States and France. An editorial in the official daily JAMHURI-YE ESLAMI urged "our friends and those who claim to be our friends to choose their way."
4. Tehran is opposed to Syria's recognition of Amin al-Jamayyil's government in Lebanon and considers that to be an act of "treason against Islam."
5. Syria does not want Tehran to play an independent role in Lebanon, but Iran insists that it should have a free hand in the Shi'ite areas, especially the south, while Syria controls the rest of the country through the presence of its forces in al-Biqa'.
6. Syria believes that Iran's current policy on the war with Iraq is "wrong and extremist." Syria's official paper TISHRIN has made several hints to that effect. The Tehran papers have had something to say in reply. A general discussion of this point is at present in progress.

7. Syria is opposed to Iran's attempts to put forward the idea of "a higher council of Islamic revolution in Iraq," led by pro-Khomeyni elements, as the only alternative to the regime of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. Damascus is also very bitter about Tehran's continuous attacks on the Ba'th Party. The Syrians want a broad Iraqi alliance to be led by the pro-Syrian wing of the Ba'ch Party and to include the Communist Party and the Kurdish Progressive Socialist Union headed by Jalal al-Talbani. Tehran leans toward future partition of Iraq into three separate parts which could form a federation: A Kurdish state in the north to be led by defecting Iraqi officers, and a Shi'ite state in the south which would eventually be annexed to Iran, thus fulfilling Iran's old dream of annexing al-Najaf and Karbala. Syria wants a united and secular Iraq with a socialist internal policy and a foreign policy close to the Soviet Union. Several meetings and discussions have been held between Syrian and Iranian leaders on the future of Iraq. Every meeting ended with bitterness on both sides because of serious differences.

8. Another source of disagreement is the urgent matter of the possibility of peace talks with Iraq. Khomeyni wants the war to continue at any price whereas Khamene'i and Prime Minister Musavi want a cease-fire, and Syria supports them in that. Syria has recently informed Iran that it believes that the Islamic Republic can no longer achieve a decisive military victory. The Syrians believe that time is now on Baghdad's side unlike a year ago when it was in Tehran's favor. President al-Asad believes that imposing a "humiliating peace" on Saddam Husayn is the best option at present and that the conflict could then be transferred to the political arena. Khomeyni believes—and Majlis Speaker Rafsanjani supports him in this--that any agreement with Iraq would only destroy the Iranian republic if that agreement were concluded with Saddam still in power.

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EGYPT

PROBLEMS OF MISUSE, DISAPPEARANCE OF AMERICAN AID REVIEWED

Cairo AL-AHRAM AL-IQTISADI in Arabic 11 Feb 85 pp 26-29

/Article by Rida Hilal: "The Sword and Gold in American Aid!"/

/Text/ It is true that Egypt has presented a written request that American aid is increased from \$2.2 billion this year to \$3.15 billion next year. It appears that this is the first time; in the past, requests for the amendment of aid conditions and equality with Israel were made orally.

As the prime minister told the newspaper WASHINGTON POST, the request for the 1986 increase in aid is to cope with the anticipated deficit in oil revenues and remittances of Egyptians working abroad, but the written request, as the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES said, concentrated on agreement over mutual interests and confidence between Egypt and the United States of America.

In reality, we cannot ignore the political aspect of American aid, that is, what are America's interests and do they agree with ours? However, the most important aspect is the economic one, that is, what are we doing with the aid? To what degree has the Egyptian economy come to rely on American aid?

In brief, we will try to answer an important question, which is:

How is aid a sword over our necks or gold in our pockets?

American Aid Began

The resumption of diplomatic relations between Egypt and the United States of America occurred the following year, 1974, after the artillery on the battlefield fell silent in 1973. That year President Nixon asked for the sum of \$250 million to be allocated as economic aid to Egypt, to be broken down into 20 million to clean out the canal, 150 million to rebuild the cities of the canal and 80 million for purchases of food processing products.

In 1975, the year which witnessed the second separation of Egyptian and Israeli forces as a result of the shuttle Henry Kissinger made, Egypt entered into the American aid program and there was much talk about a new Marshall Plan to rebuild Egypt and support the Egyptian economy. Egypt started to proceed along the road of American aid.

Actual circumstances proved clearly that Egypt was in urgent need of American aid for a number of reasons, among them:

The balance of payments deficit caused by the burdens of the 1967-1973 war; the deficit in the balance of payments came to 1 billion Egyptian pounds.

The development of tension in relations with the Soviet Union and the slackening of relations with Arab countries which had been offering financial aid to Egypt.

The severe shortage of foreign cash revenues and the drop in the rate of development, after it had reached the level of 7.6 (percent) in 1965.

The need to change the public utility systems and rebuild the canal cities after the war.

In 1979, the year which witnessed the signing of the peace agreement between Egypt and Israel, the American Congress gave agreement to allocate \$4.8 billion to Israel and Egypt in aid over 3 years. Egypt's share was \$1.8 billion broken down between \$1.3 billion in military loans and \$590 million as economic aid. Israel's share was \$3 billion, broken down between \$2.2 billion for the purchase of military equipment and \$800 million to move two airbases to the Negev.

Before Congress approved the budget, Frank Church, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee in the Senate, demanded that a plan of aid be set out for countries working to establish peace in the Middle East (Egypt and Israel) and that aid be withheld from countries which did not participate in the peace process in the Middle East.

Where Does the Aid Go?

The Agency for International Development, an agency belonging to the American Department of State, supervises the American aid programs, and it presents a report to Congress each year stating the allocations desired for the coming year.

American aid consists of two parts. The first part is in the form of grants, which are offered free of charge, that is, are not paid off.

The second part is in the form of loans repaid on easy conditions, since there is a grace period of 10 years at 2 percent interest, after which the loans are paid off over a period of 30 years at interest ranging from 2 to 3 percent.

Beginning in October 1980, the Egyptian and American parties agreed that interest would not be received on loans from the American Agency for International Development.

American aid to Egypt includes six main programs--support for the economy, public utilities, transportation, industry activities, food and social services.

Each of these programs consists of subsidiary activities, that is, subsidiary programs (more than 70 in number). These are arrived at by agreement between the two parties, and an agreement is signed along with that by the Egyptian government, now represented by the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, and the American government, represented by the American Agency for International Development office in Cairo.

As far as the loans are concerned, these are managed and disbursed without interference by the American authorities. The American authorities, with their various agencies, manage and disburse the grant funds, something we have witnessed in the case of the peace grants and the social services program in general, as well as the development planning studies, the drainage agency in Cairo and the waste drainage agency in Alexandria.

About \$9 billion were disbursed to Egypt in loans and grants up to 1984, as Ahmad 'Abd-al-Salam, first deputy minister of planning for American aid, says. Where did this money go?

What is certain is that so far, although there have been 72 American aid activities, there have been no conspicuous, tangible results.

Can that be ascribed to the aid system or to the disbursement of the aid? In other words, can that be ascribed to shortcomings on the American side or to shortcomings on the Egyptian side?

The answer is that both sides have caused shortcomings, deliberately or unintentionally.

As far as the American side goes, the Egyptian American aid official in the Planning Ministry asserted that there is no doubt that there is bureaucracy in the management of the aid. The aid office in Cairo has to refer to Washington for approval. This American bureaucracy is matched, conversely, by an Egyptian bureaucracy which needs no description.

He also asserted that the aid system, according to American law, is that American companies alone have the right to present bids; in addition, the feasibility studies for all aid projects must be made by a foreign consulting firm.

By the Ministry of Planning official's assertions, it appears (to me) that the aid system was designed so that American money would revert to America, for a number of considerations, among them:

According to the aid system, money paid out which is not disbursed during the fiscal year in which it is paid out reverts to the American treasury, and bureaucracy can delay the disbursement.

It is possible to pay out large sums to American consulting firms to prepare feasibility studies for projects which might or might not be carried out, and, if they are carried out, the execution will be with American equipment and expertise.

The restriction of the right to present bids to American companies means execution at a high cost--indeed, the bids are carried out by others through subcontracts for big profits.

These considerations concern the aid after it is paid out. As to the management of the aid up to the disbursement of the money for the projects allocated, the management cost comes to 12.5 percent of the value of the money, according to a study carried out on Dr Mahmud Wahbah, director of the Institute of Applied Research at New York University. These considerations are not relevant, as far as grants which are not repaid are concerned. According to Egyptian Planning Ministry data, American economic aid in 1983 and 1984 was \$750 million in grants which were not repaid, \$300 million of which were for commodity imports and \$450 million for projects, including private sector projects.

Out of fairness to the other side (the American side), we share in the failure to disburse American aid in the optimum manner, owing to a lack of economic priorities and the absence of studies of selected projects for which the American side might offer financing. The basic goal of the aid is that there be assistance in the optimum use of the country's resources, basically, even if it consists of loans, instead of a hectic search for gifts which neither fatten nor make one rich against hard times, and there is no doubt that the absence of such a goal and planning shortcomings weaken the Egyptian negotiators' ability to obtain better conditions.

An Aid Economy, or Aid to the Economy?

So far there is nothing which we might call an "aid economy," that is, an economy based on aid and aid alone.

However, there are economies which rely on foreign aid in one form or another and to one degree or another, in other words, where the degree of economic growth depends on aid, whether in the form of loans or gifts.

We might wonder to what extent the Egyptian economy now depends on aid. We must take it for granted, from the start, that there is no independent economy in the general sense, that is, one which relies on itself only, especially in countries of the third world where the economies to some degree are subordinate and rely on foreign revenues to realize growth.

Dr Raja' 'Abd-al-Rasul, director of the National Planning Institute, was assigned to prepare a study on this subject for the Egyptian Planning Ministry (the Egyptian side responsible for development) before the minister of planning traveled to the United States.

He considered that the Egyptian economy, in the period before the seventies, was distinguished by a shortage of foreign currency, but the situation reversed itself in the decade of the seventies, and, beginning in the mid-seventies, foreign currency revenues flowed in from oil exports, Suez Canal transit tolls, remittances of Egyptians working abroad and tourist activity,

that is, revenues from the "big four," the Egyptian economy came to rely on revenues from the big four in addition to foreign grants and loans and foreign investments, and a revival process occurred which the Egyptian economy had not witnessed before.

When the 5-year plan was propounded in 1982, the plan investments relied on two components, the first local and the second foreign. With respect to the foreign component, that is, foreign currency revenues, reliance was placed on two basic sections, a free section of big four revenues and another section of foreign loans and facilities.

At the present time, foreign currency revenues from the big four are declining as a result of the drop in world oil prices, a matter which entails a decline in Egyptian oil export revenues and remittances of Egyptians working abroad as a result of the retrenchment in development plans in Arab oil countries as well as a decline in Suez Canal transit revenues, in addition to a downward trend in export receipts.

In the face of the decline in big four foreign currency revenues, it is necessary to increase foreign currency revenues from foreign facilities and loans at identical rates, so that the growth rate realized through the development plan will not be affected, especially if we realize that 80 percent of the plan projects are replacement and substitution projects.

Proceeding from this view, the philosophy arose of merging international co-operation into the Planning Ministry in the latest cabinet change. Proceeding from that premise, also, American aid has become necessary so that the plan will continue to realize the rate of annual growth it is realizing now. Put more clearly, without American aid, growth rates will be lower.

On the other hand, we must say that the Egyptian economy, especially in the years 1978, 1979 and 1980, had intrinsic foreign currency revenues which enabled it to rely on itself--that is, if these revenues had been guided and used in the optimum manner, a self-reliant economy would have been created.

The Sword of Aid

The first sum Egypt obtained from the American aid program was \$250 million, most of which was allocated to clearing out the canal and rebuilding the canal cities. I might mention that before the American Congress gave agreement, there was a tendency in the Senate to link this aid to prohibition of the passage of Soviet ships through the Suez Canal, which of course did not happen.

We might also mention that Dr Isma'il Sabri 'Abdallah, the former minister of planning, was the negotiator for the Egyptian side. What does the first Egyptian to negotiate with the American Agency of International Development (which is responsible for the aid program) have to say?

He says, "We must not attack American loans and aid just because they are American. However, the important thing is that we should realize the greatest benefit from that for ourselves. Therefore, a discussion of the issue of American loans and grants must include shortcomings in the American program and slackness and indifference on the Egyptian side."

In his opinion, the word "aid" is deceptive. Aid, in all cases, is loans on easy terms; the factor of grants, in economic terms, is limited and is generally embodied in the difference between the market interest rate and the repayment period, and the lender's interest rate, that is, relinquishment of a sum which the lender was supposed to receive. That is, the facility in itself is a grant. The element of grants is greater in regard to military aid.

This may be ascribed to the reason that the arms the major countries, especially the Soviet Union and the United States, offer, are to be considered comparatively old, and their value on the market has declined. In addition, the failure to sell arms entails economic losses for the American government, because arms production is private. The procurement of weapons and the training which results from that constitute links with the army receiving these weapons, a point which has its political and ideological aspects.

As regards the negative aspects of American economic aid to Egypt, it is divorced from investment in industry and agriculture. For example, the United States refuses to finance land reclamation activities on the argument that the anticipated return is extremely minor. The American side brought in a consulting firm, Pacific Consulting, to study the issue of land reclamation in Egypt and the firm produced a study the gist of which was that land reclamation in Egypt was not economic; not only that, it distributed the study among the international financial authorities which cooperate with Egypt. The issue of land reclamation might be uneconomic on the basis of ordinary calculations for evaluating projects, but it is a national necessity in light of the population increase and food gap, and becomes a purely economic necessity if we look at the losses incurred by stripping away a feddan along the Nile without establishing an alternative to that in the reclamation of a feddan and the deployment around it. This reflects the difficulty of getting a foreign view to correspond with a domestic one in the interests of the country which is receiving the foreign economic aid.

In addition, American economic aid does not result in the establishment of a national industry, because it imposes the condition that what is bought with the aid must be American and that the consulting firms be American, which leads to the result that the design and construction management are American.

Why doesn't American aid finance Egyptian industry?

The American aid program has financed many industrial activities in Egypt. As examples, but not exclusively, we might mention the Suez cement plant, the al-Outamiyah cement plant and the renovations on the al-Mahallah textile mill, in addition to loans to some private projects through the Industrial Bank. Nonetheless, Americans in general abstain from financing Egyptian

industry. Does the reason for this abstention lie with the Egyptian or the American side? Dr Fawzi Riyadh (professor at the National Planning Institute) considers that the shortcoming in the American aid program in the area of industry may be ascribed to a number of reasons:

The American side considers that pricing policy is the backbone of reform in the Egyptian economic system, since they consider that the restrictions imposed on the movements in the prices of some materials necessary for industrial production, such as oil fuel for electricity, and the concomitant freeze on the prices of industrial products using these materials, inhibit industrial installations from developing and keeping abreast of real market trends. Therefore the American party has refused to authorize the provision of technical and financial aid to some installations where the financial rate is below the rate of economic return.

The public sector represents the foundation of Egyptian industrial production and, as a result of the complexity, inconsistency and administrative chaos within it, its productive levels have deteriorated. The American side gives special weight to stimulation of the private sector in Egypt, and there have been different aspects in the programs for industry, from the financing of such industrial projects as cement to the performance of economic feasibility studies and the provision of loans to the Industrial Bank. In addition, the laxity of planning agencies throughout all government departments in Egypt has led to the failure to specify priorities in the area of industrialization and reliance on the American side to study the fitness of projects. In some cases study has taken 2 years, and this has led to a failure to benefit from the facilities approved.

As a result of the laxity in planning agencies in Egypt and the American side's position, American aid has been spread about among various activities and has come to seem like "assistance programs."

The Gold of the Aid

With the start of the eighties, Egypt started to demand an amendment in the conditions of American aid. A former minister of economy who belonged to a delegation at the highest level in the past few years asserted to me that the Egyptian side asked the American side to make the aid a "portfolio" which Egypt would take charge of administering and disbursing.

To keep the aid programs from being private assistance programs, if we accept that for the most part they are loans which coming generations will pay off, we are asking for a national view of the stipulations for benefitting from American aid.

Dr Fawzi Riyad presents a serious conception whose elements include the establishment of a joint fund in which contributions from the American Agency for International Development (AID) and the Egyptian government will be deposited, and a joint council will be in charge of administering the fund. The fund will offer the credit facilities in its possession to Egyptian banks.

The credit facilities stipulated by American aid to public projects are provided to the National Investment Bank, which arranges part of the credit facilities bearing on the private sector to the Industrial Bank.

This conception is founded on a basic assumption, which is that aid, whether it is in the form of grants which are not paid back or in the form of loans on easy terms, must be provided in the context of the national plan. This is accompanied by a translation of plan goals into projects which have been authorized to be carried out, that is, have gone beyond the feasibility study and financial and economic evaluation stages and thus have actually been set out.

Dr Isma'il Sabri considers "The government must have an upright borrowing policy; that is realized, when the loan is in addition to financing from local resources and not an alternative to them and when the loan is directed to production. The fate of anyone who borrows to consume is bankruptcy. In addition, the loan must be accompanied by plans in terms of payment periods, interest, the termination of the project and the revenue to be realized from it. In addition, the revenue must be higher than the cost of repaying the debt.

"In reality, we cannot take these bases for granted and cannot change the conditions of the American aid program, but there is a narrow area where interests correspond which Egyptian negotiators can use to obtain better conditions."

Dr Sabri continued, "In any event, it is not possible to ignore the indifference and fumbling on the Egyptian side, in terms of the failure to plan and reliance on the American side to the extent where when I asked Michael Stone (director of the aid agency in Cairo) about the number of American experts in Cairo, he replied that Egypt was the one that had requested all that number. On top of that, each minister, each governor and each authority chairman, no matter who he may be, is running after a loan or a grant. That of course has been the result of the lack of planning."

What Do We Want and What Does America Want?

American aid can be a sword over our necks, and it can be gold in our pockets.

In the past, we did not know what we wanted from American aid, and our image resembled that of a drowning man clutching a straw to save himself from drowning. We lost the opportunity given by the flow of foreign currency revenues at the end of the seventies and did not exploit that to rely on ourselves; the result was that we squandered our resources and squandered American aid. In spite of that, the aid has not yet become a sword over our necks, now that we have started to reflect over what happened, take a long-term view and demand aid to retain the rate of development and realize the goals of the plan, although the fear still exists that increased aid will mean increased reliance on the United States for food and for weapons in particular.

What about the American side?

The American side requests that the course of the economy be reformed so that "pricing" will be economic and not social, that the exchange rate of the pound be realistic, and that the private sector be uplifted.

In addition, the American side lays emphasis on a linkage between the strategic interests of Egypt and the United States of America. That side's demands can be discussed without our being against America or on its side. Regarding the reform of the course of the economy, that is a demand which all political forces in Egypt are making, but the rise in prices (of fuel and products) must be connected to a rise in wages, and the uplifting of the private sector must be in the development and improvement of the performance of the public sector.

Regarding the interconnection of strategic interests, the existence of that connection must not be at the expense of the options of a "nonaligned" Egypt and an "Arab" Egypt, or at the expense of Egyptian decisionmaking.

These matters are in our hands.

11887

CSO: 4504/240

EGYPT

LOCAL ARMS MANUFACTURE EXHIBITION AT FAIR REVIEWED

East Burnham AL-DIFA' AL-ISLAMI in Arabic Jan 85 pp 32-37

[Article: "Egyptian War Industries at the Cairo Exhibition"]

[Text] The magazine AL-DIFA' AL-ISLAMI offers profound thanks for all the care and attention all the people running the Cairo exhibition showed toward it. It singles out for thanks His Excellency Dr Jamal al-Sayyid Ibrahim, minister of state for war production, and His Excellency Staff Brig Gen Ahmad Fathi al-Sadi, the person in charge of public relations in the exhibition committee, who receives the credit for making a success of its correspondent's mission in every area he addressed and facilitating his mission and made this integrated report on the exhibition possible.

Brig Gen Fathi al-Sadi spoke at length to the magazine's correspondent about the struggle of the Egyptian Arab people and their army against the enemies of Egypt and the Arab nation. He bears on his chest a lofty badge of the days of that struggle, a bullet from that enemy which is still lodged in this hero's chest. Salutations to Brig Gen Fathi from every Arab and Palestinian, salutations to all his colleagues, and salutations to Arab pride and dignity, as embodied in everything he has done and is doing to present the bright, truthful picture of the face of his country and his Arab nation.

"We apologize to you, gentlemen, for having been compelled to circle for an additional 20 minutes over Cairo airport before being able to land there. It seems that aircraft activity is very concentrated and we must wait our turn."

The reasons for this additional circling, however, did not correspond to the airplane pilot's explanation of it, especially when he went on to say "Taking photographs over the skies of Cairo, as well as in the airport, is absolutely forbidden."

The reasons were "Whirlwind," the name given the joint land, sea and air maneuvers which took place over a period of 3 days during the week preceding the opening of the Cairo war industries exhibition.

Inside Almazah air base, work was going on continuously, day and night, without letup, in spite of the temperature, which reached 80 degrees, and

the brilliant sun, in preparation for opening the exhibition on 10 November 1984.

However, a quick comparison between the Farnborough and Athens exhibitions on the one hand and the Cairo exhibition on the other will show clearly that the latter to a large degree merged the two exhibitions into one and that there was nothing new in the wings of the exhibiting companies of various countries deployed over the vast areas of the base except the actual presence of different types of weapons, most of which had been rendered by pictures, models and videotapes in Athens.

However, the distinctive, powerful presence at the Cairo exhibition was that of the Egyptian war industries, which revealed distinctive quantum leaps in Arab military innovation and development and Arab abilities to design and produce.

Among the 230 companies from 19 countries taking part in the Cairo exhibition of defense equipment, the area the Egyptian war factories' products occupied or in which these factories participated came to more than one-third the area of the Almazah military base, on whose territory the exhibition was held. Egypt exhibited many of its products there, including 11 new Egyptian weapons manufactured entirely by Egyptian hands.

A Conversation with the Representative of the Arab Industrialization Authority

Dr Tal'at Diya', representative of the Arab Industrialization Authority, spoke on this subject, saying,

"The Arab Industrialization Authority came into being to benefit from the resources available to the members of the Arab nation in its various countries. In Egypt there are individuals, experts and human resources. There are material resources in some Arab countries. It was obvious that in the area of the arms industry these two elements must be present. These industries require high, massive investments. They yield a good income, but only over the long term; that is, they do not yield rapid returns. This intermarriage between Egypt and some Arab countries was necessary, and the Arab Industrialization Authority arose to carry out this notion. The notion came into being in 1975 and it began its actual activities in 1976. Of course, some political problems occurred, which led some Arab countries to withdraw from the authority, but our hope is that this, like the political problems, will be a temporary withdrawal, and we are still awaiting the end of the problems which led to this withdrawal and disrupted the course of the Arab Industrialization Authority for a period of time. However, the authority's production is obvious, and today a large number of specialized technicians are available to the authority who have added new expertise to what they previously possessed in order to deal with advanced weapons from the standpoint of their manufacture, assembly or testing. The authority is now manufacturing weapons and exporting them not just to the armies of Arab countries but even to the European companies which originally designed them and which receive them from us then deliver them to the client who contracts to buy them. The goal in this is a new one, bearing on the quality of the

weapons produced. These companies handle high-quality weapons and cannot be casual about the levels of this quality, because they have to protect their reputation. This was a great challenge for the Arab Industrialization Authority but it was transcended, praise God, and we now have a generation of experts engaged in the industrialization process who are capable and understanding and can deal with the highest levels of quality desired in arms industries in general and in the aircraft industry in particular.

"The policy of the Arab Industrialization Authority at the beginning was aimed at accelerating the attraction and acquisition of advanced technology for the Arab region and having it strike deep roots through what is known as the 'technology transfer' process. The easiest, or more precisely the most successful, means for realizing this was to form joint ventures between the Arab Industrialization Authority and pioneering companies in the area of aircraft industries. The beginning was the establishment of joint companies between the authority and the pioneering companies in the area of the airplane and missile industries in Europe and America. The objective in establishing these companies was to carry out joint projects rapidly with the participation of the two parties, the authority and the joint ventures, and consequently facilitate the transfer and consolidation of technology in a manner guaranteeing compatibility with and service to the Arab situation. It is not correct to state that what is manufactured in Britain, for example, or in Europe or America, is suited to the climate in the Arab nation. It is necessary to innovate a new system for the job, and this can happen only after agreement over 'ultimate approaches' and their levels of quality and consequently the development of a system peculiar to ourselves, with the presence of a foreign partner who realizes what is required as far as we are concerned. Thus some companies were established for this purpose: there are three joint ventures with British companies, the Arab-British Dynamic Industries Company, the Arab-British Helicopter Manufacturing Company and the Arab-British Helicopter Engine Manufacturing company. There is a joint venture with American companies, the Arab-American Automobile Company (the American party to it is the General Motors automobile manufacturing company; its representative told the magazine's correspondent that the company's joint factories in Egypt would restrict themselves to the manufacture of civilian trucks and the production of military vehicles would continue to be confined to the company's factories in the United States). These four companies were established in 1978.

"The main objective of the Egyptian role, then, was to establish a strong industrial base which was capable of handling advanced technology, not just as far as the process of transferring technology went but also with respect to innovating new technologies which were in keeping with the Arab nation's requirements and reducing reliance on foreign sources of arms and sources of advanced technology, which we all know is not assured at all times. Here, however, advanced technology is provided for the Arab nation which if it is soundly wedded to Arab material resources can provide us a very large and powerful ability to meet Arab needs over the short and long term.

"In the context of real and actual achievements, we will talk about volume not in terms of quantity and numbers, but rather in terms of the quality of the new advanced technology which has come into our Arab industrial

situation. In the authority, we have equipment and techniques in this area which can be considered technical innovations in the areas of processing and testing, and we use them while taking stock of three elements which must be made available: the ability to produce competitively with the major countries at a level of quality which is compatible with internationally accepted levels and finally the conditions of delivery which are followed and agreed upon in all countries of the world. Therefore we are talking about competitiveness, quality and conditions of delivery at the highest international levels. Partial conditions and requirements must be provided for all these and it is necessary to learn about them and train different capable staffs under the circumstances of all variables to meet the purposes required in any contract which is made with any body whatever. That has actually been done, praise God.

"On the history and development of Egyptian war industries, the airplane and weapons industry in Egypt began in the forties, directly after World War Two, but its great leap forward occurred after the 23 July 1952 revolution, especially in the years 1956-58. In that period numerous industries were established whose goal was to guarantee production of the ammunition necessary for the weapons which the Egyptian defense forces handled and used. That was the main goal at the beginning. After that, the events of the fifties and sixties made it clear how 'sensitive' it was to depend on foreign sources for the supply of weapons. Thus, it was necessary to resort to a new factor, which was the aircraft industry, which arose toward the end of the fifties and the early sixties. There is the basic training airplane which one of our factories has been producing since the fifties. However, a plane is being manufactured now which flies at twice the speed of sound. This airplane has been designed and manufactured in Egypt since the early sixties and is being constantly developed -- the thinking, design and then production of the first model, its testing and export to the consumer, all this is a purely Arab-Egyptian job. This airplane is now being manufactured on behalf of the Egyptian air force.

"The number of war factories grew during the sixties until they came to 24. Now, however, in addition to the 16 factories belonging to the War Production Ministry, there are nine belonging to the Arab Industrialization Authority."

Products of the Arab Industrialization Authority and the War Production Factories

On 14 November 1984 most of the weapons which the Egyptian factories, especially the Arab Industrialization Authority, had exhibited were moved to a military base on Egyptian territory, and the senior guests, consisting of military figures, were moved with them to witness a display with live ammunition of the resources and capability of these weapons.

Before that, in the course of the 4 days preceding the display with live ammunition, the products of the Egyptian war industries had taken up most of the space on the exhibition grounds. There was first of all the air defense system Amon, a system which the Contraves company developed by means of the Skyguard system on the basis of specifications engineers of the Egyptian

armed forces had set out and whose execution they had supervised. Then that was followed by the Crotale air defense system, the system the Egyptian army uses against air targets approaching at a low altitude. That is followed by the Saber AMX 10 RAA air defense system, a double-barreled 30-millimeter cannon which is jointly produced by Egypt and the Thomson CSF company. The Yugoslavs, whose wing was between the exhibits of the Contraves Company and the Arab Industrialization Authority exhibits, displayed a group of armored vehicles, military transport vehicles, mortars and personal anti-armor and tank weapons.

In the space the Egyptian war industries occupied, first of all the Nasr Automobile Company wing offered a display of the Nasr three-axis six-by-four M25 256 military transport vehicle for one's consideration. The capacity of this vehicle, with its trailer, is 38 tons, and it is outfitted with an eight-cylinder 256-horsepower engine.

Among the Arab Industrialization Authority companies, the Arab-British Dynamic Industries Company exhibited the TOW 232 antitank missile which is transported on the high-speed, highly maneuverable CG7 military Jeep. Also included in this company's production is the Morning Bird anti-aircraft missile, which is a two-phase missile, with the first phase based on solid fuel for the propulsion engine and the second on liquid fuel for the jet engine. This missile is 10.841 meters long and weighs 2,830 kilograms. Its range is 34 kilometers, its maximum altitude 28 kilometers, its minimum altitude 500 meters and its minimum range 3 kilometers. This missile is able to skirmish with aircraft whose speed reaches approximately Mach 2. The velocity of the missile itself comes to about Mach 3. It is possible to launch one, two or even three missiles from the same airplane, and the strike rate achieved comes to 89 percent. The Arab-British Dynamic Industries Company will start producing this missile in order to supply the armed forces with it in 1985.

This company also produces the advanced Swingfire missile. This missile consists of a warhead which is able to penetrate all types of armor and has been developed to be compatible with combat use in hot regions with high humidity. It has high precision in striking up to a distance of 4,000 meters and is not affected by artificial or natural distortion factors. It has high combat capability and its new design results in extending its life.

The Alphajet airplane was also exhibited in the wing of the Arab Industrialization Authority. This is a basic and advanced training aircraft and is for assistance in combat missions. It is supplied with two Larzak motors with a thrust of 1,350 kilograms each and its weight on takeoff for training is about 5,000 kilograms. It is 9.2 meters wide and 12 meters long. It is 4.2 meters high and its maximum speed is Mach 0.85.

Also in the wing of the Arab Industrialization Authority was the Fahd armored car, a modern four-by-four troop transport outfitted with an automatic tire inflation mechanism. It has a high capability for transcending natural and sandy obstacles and difficult regions and is distinguished by broad visibility, total comfort for the crew, and ease of combat and skirmishing from within the vehicle. It can be outfitted with equipment to ward against chemical and biological war and night vision equipment. It is possible to

produce another model of this, equipped with a missile-bearing tower, and to turn it into a minelayer since it can carry 249 mines distributed in three trailers, dropping the mines from the rearmost of these. It can also be transformed into a troop carrier, first aid vehicle or command vehicle. Its crew consists of 12 persons, its load capacity is 1.8 tons, the engine has 168 horsepower and its maximum speed is 86 kilometers an hour. Thus it is one of the most modern vehicles and is capable of carrying out numerous diverse missions.

The HOT antitank missile was also exhibited as part of the Arab Industrialization Authority's production. Gazelle helicopters (also assembled by the Arab Authority) can carry four of these. Guidance and observation in this missile takes place by light through infrared rays by means of which the line of observation is controlled. It can also be controlled manually. Propulsion is by dry fuel and it is self-propelled. The missile is 1.275 meters long. The diameter of the forward explosive compartment is 136 millimeters and the length of the tube receptacle is 1.3 meters. Each individual missile weighs 23 kilograms; its weight, with the receptacle, is 34 kilograms. As for performance, its maximum speed reaches 950 kilometers per hour and its practicable trajectory ranges from 75 to more than 4,000 meters. The power of penetration it possesses is tremendous, since it can pierce armor with a thickness of 80 centimeters.

As part of the Hilwan Factory Equipment Company's production, the Egyptian wing exhibited the 122.4-millimeter 122 BM missile launcher. The length of individual tubes is 300 centimeters and it is equipped with 30 of these. The period of full detonation is 15 seconds and the maximum trajectory is 20.4 kilometers.

The Heliopolis Chemical Industries Company exhibited a group of anti-tank and anti-personnel mines and also exhibited its hand grenade products.

Inside the closed wing, the Egyptian war industries exhibited various types of telecommunications and light equipment and various types of ammunition they produce, as well as cannon barrels, machine guns, rifles, pistols and field uniforms, all genuine Egyptian production.

An Exhibition with Live Ammunition

When we moved over to the military base outside Cairo to observe the exhibition with live ammunition, the weapons taking part, which had been displayed in the exhibition, had reached the base before us.

The exhibition started with live firing from a 23-millimeter cannon. The firing was aimed at targets which it destroyed decisively after hitting them with extreme accuracy. The Milan missile, which destroyed a tank on the desert floor, followed suit, and then was followed by the Abilas missile which shot over a distance of 300 meters to strike its targets accurately. After that, firing from the T-55 tank began, then the UF-40 tank, followed by firing from the 122-millimeter howitzer, then firing from the 130-millimeter cannon and firing from the Dh H 122-millimeter howitzer, then firing from the BM 21 missile and the splendid Egyptian Hawk 30 missiles, which set out and struck a target at a distance of 30 kilometers.

In the second stage of the display of live ammunition, a Super Puma helicopter began the display, followed by a Gazelle helicopter, which is wholly assembled in Egypt. The Tucano training airplane, joint Egyptian-Brazilian production, then performed acrobatic games which met with the approval and amazement of all the spectators. Alphajet aircraft then carried out offensive operations against land targets, which they hit accurately, and the exhibit was completed with a team of Alphajet airplanes presenting a display which in its innovativeness surpassed the British exhibition of Red Arrow aircraft during the Farnborough exhibition, in spite of the violent sandstorm which swept the Egyptian military base area in the course of the exhibition period.

The two Gazelle and Alphajet aircraft were given attention as a result of the improvements the Egyptian designers had introduced into them in order to keep abreast of natural and combat conditions in Egypt and Arab terrain in general.

The Alphajet and the Gazelle Helicopter

In a previous issue of AL-DIFA' AL-ISLAMI, we presented a detailed study on the Alphajet airplane and the Egyptian program to develop and produce it. It is an airplane which is 85 percent manufactured in Egypt. Assembly of this airplane takes place entirely in Egypt. However, the development and modification which have been introduced into the Gazelle helicopter have been truly astonishing. After the tremendous exhibition which the airplane presented, AL-DIFA' AL-ISLAMI's correspondent met with the pilot of one of these airplanes and the engineer supervising its assembly. They talked at length about its advantages and the modifications which have been made in it to conform to Egyptian and Arab climates.

"We in Egypt carry out the final complete assembly process on the Gazelle airplane, and then we carry out the testing process on ground and in the air. Some parts of it will also soon be manufactured in Egypt. However, we are at present assembling them in full out of parts which come to us from France (the Aerospatiale Organization) in accordance with a contract. Some modifications have been introduced into it so it will be suited to operate in the Egyptian climate and the climate in Arab countries. Take the motor, for example. A sand filter has been installed in it to clean the air of dust and sand, which is a common phenomenon in the Arab region. This of course results in raising the competence of the engine. The engine is the same as the one which was installed on this plane; it is powerful and differs from the old one of the ASTAZO 14H class, permitting the airplane to work competently in a temperature of up to 113 degrees, while the capability of the old one did not allow one to go above a temperature of 95 degrees.

"From the standpoint of weapons procurement, no change has been made in that here, because the weapons with which the Aerospatiale company has supplied this plane have been chosen in order to conform with our defensive combat. Included in its overall weapons supply is the HOT anti-armor missile, whose range, as you know, is 4,000 meters. However, the abovementioned company produces numerous types of weapons with which the Gazelle airplane can be supplied. Each country chooses what is suitable for it. As far as we are

concerned, there are other types of weapons procured for the airplane, such as anti-personnel weapons and anti-armor weapons, for instance the 20-millimeter cannon, an anti-personnel cannon. The Gazelle can carry six HOT missiles at one time, and it is possible to install other types of weapons, including of course guided missiles on the armament arm which carries these missiles outside the plane.

"The maneuverability of this airplane is very high. It is the main source of protection against enemy weapons. It is also a high-speed airplane and can go up to 4,000 meters, which constitutes an additional element of protection. It has a long range, varying as the size of the armaments it carries varies. Its entire frame is made of compound materials which make it very difficult to spot by radar and it is impossible to follow it with infrared rays."

Then this is a multi-purpose plane. It is possible to use it for rescue, evacuation and first aid operations in addition to its use in combat and commando transport operations.

There is an agreement between the Aerospatiale Company and the Egyptian Armed Forces allowing the air force to sell this airplane to other Arab countries. We welcome our Arab brothers. Egypt welcomes this.

The flight engineer interrupted to say:

"Let us not forget that this plane can be used in naval operations. AS 11 and AS 12 missiles against light naval vessels can be installed on it."

On the basis of a question the magazine's correspondent presented, the engineer said "Discussions which are underway to study the technical possibilities for supplying this airplane with Exocet missiles are underway, and the technical capabilities are contingent on these discussions.

"In addition to all these benefits and particular characteristics, the costs of operating this airplane are very low in comparison with similar airplanes, and its maintenance is founded on modern bases, as there is no specific period of time for the life of any part -- rather, periodic investigation or examination takes place once every 300 flight hours or every year. The general inspection takes place after each 2,600 flight hours or once every 6 years. We can assure you that each hour of operation requires only the equivalent of an hour of human maintenance effort, which is an excellent ratio."

We left the Gazelle helicopter and our two brothers who gave the description to cast a glance at the other weapons which took part in the live ammunition display and are of genuine Egyptian-Arab make: the Wal-30 fixed cannon which is carried by armored vehicle, the 130-millimeter cannon, the 23-millimeter anti-aircraft cannon, the Hawkeye class anti-aircraft missile and the Swing-fire anti-tank missile.

The Abu Za'bal War Production Factories

In addition to all that, Mr Ahmad Jalal-al-Din, chairman of the board of the Abu Za'bal company, the company producing the Wal 30-millimeter cannon and the 130-millimeter cannon, revealed the first Egyptian air defense system, which is manufactured in cooperation with the French Thomson and Dassault Companies. It consists of three AM-113 class units carried on armored vehicles. The first unit consists of a radar unit for spotting aircraft at various altitudes, high and very low, then a pursuit or followup unit to monitor the movement of targets and determine their speed and means of handling them, which transfers this information to the launching unit, which consists of a 23-millimeter anti-aircraft cannon for handling low aircraft. This cannon has been manufactured in its entirety in the Abu Za'bal factories, and its effective range totals 2,500 meters, at a rate of fire of up to 1,000 rounds per minute from a single barrel. In addition to this cannon, there are four Hawkeye-type antiaircraft missiles with which this system has been outfitted. These are rockets which operate with infrared rays and their effective range varies from 50 to 4,400 meters. The Egyptian system is considered the greatest of air defense systems; all elements are to be found in it in full when compared with the Skyguard system which includes a separate radar unit then separate cannons and missiles.

Among the weapons which the Abu Za'bal factory produces, which also took part in the live ammunition display, was the D-3 123-millimeter Howitzer-type field cannon for indirect strikes which is considered to be the most powerful field cannon in the world. Its trajectory is 15,500 meters. Egyptian experts have introduced into it a new modification, in order to make it a mobile cannon for use with mechanized forces and increase its freedom of maneuver.

Summary

The Cairo defense equipment exhibition was a vivid expression of the Arab nation's ability to innovate, design and create development in the various sectors of the war industries. Indeed, it constitutes a quantum turning point in this nation's industrial capabilities. To enhance the glory of these industries, it raises the motto of a hand for construction and a hand for the defense of the nation. The military industries in Egypt work hand in hand with the civilian sectors to offer the Arab Egyptian people many industrial products they require in the area of building, construction and industrial, agricultural and social progress.

On the sidelines of the Cairo defense equipment exhibition, African military delegations participating in and visiting the exhibition held a meeting to discuss military, political and economic conditions in the African countries under the watchword of "African security." After the opening session on 13 November 1984, special committees, attended by the heads of delegations only, held closed meetings to study the security situation in the African countries. No press statements were issued by these meetings. This was the "third African military scientific symposium" which is held for this purpose, and its meeting occurred at the same time as the opening of the Cairo defense equipment exhibition.

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EGYPT

WAR PRODUCTION MINISTER REVIEWS CAIRO DEFENSE FAIR

East Burnham AL-DIFA' AL-ISLAMI in Arabic Jan 85 pp 38-39

[Interview with Eng Jamal al-Sayyid Ibrahim, minister of war production, by Taysir Kamiih, "Egypt's Minister of State for War Production Talks With AL-DIFA' AL-ISLAMI's Correspondent"; in Cairo, date not specified]

[Text] Jamal al-Sayyid Ibrahim, minister of state for war production in the Arab Republic of Egypt, has a doctorate in engineering in addition to being a major general in the Egyptian Arab Army. Furthermore, he has a tremendous store of inexhaustible vitality. It was plain to everyone who attended the Cairo war exhibition that Dr Jamal was working at least 20 hours a day during the fair. Even so, he granted the AL-DIFA' AL-ISLAMI correspondent's request for an interview, and answered all his questions frankly and clearly.

Before the magazine correspondent began his questions, the minister asked, "How was the exhibition? Did you like it?"

The correspondent replied, "It was truly marvelous. The most amazing thing about it was how well it demonstrated Egypt's ability to invent and develop the weapons which the Arab world needs." Then the interview began.

[Question] Why didn't Egypt participate in the Farnborough and Athens fairs this year? Does it intend to participate in such fairs in the future?

[Answer] As they say in English, "The defense appearance must be very strong." [English wording given in original] For this reason, we were unable to participate in the Farnborough or Athens fairs, which were held just before the Cairo exhibition, for that would have given a poor impression of Egypt at a time when all countries were being invited to attend the Cairo exhibition. This was one reason. Then too, I didn't want the Athens fair to feel that we were competing with it. This was a deciding factor in our selection of the date for our show, which was an extremely delicate choice. The other international fairs held in June, July and September such as the Farnborough exhibition, the Athens fair in October, and the Christmas holidays in Europe in December, were also reasons for our choosing, after very careful consideration, the date 10 November. We do not want to compete with

anyone, and we don't want anyone to feel that we are competing with them. We don't want to compete at all. For this reason, I did not accept the invitation from the American companies participating in last May's defense material exhibition, even though it was a really strong show and these companies had invited me personally to attend. All these reasons kept me from going to all these fairs until such time as I can represent my country strongly. The fairs like the exhibits to be good strong ones, too. I cannot accept the idea of occupying one or two small spaces in order to display my material, for in that case my representation would not be strong at all. As you saw for yourself, it was strong at the Cairo exhibition. We were determined to give others the impression that we were capable of a strong attendance here in Egypt. We did not want a weaker level of representation which might have given the foreign press the opportunity to say that the Egyptian representation was weak, and so forth. This is our stand and point of view on the matter of participating in the defense material exhibitions which were held before ours and during our preparations for this show.

[Question] How do things stand now with the Arab Industrialization Authority, with respect to production and Arab participation in financing?

[Answer] You know, of course, that when some companies pull out, operations are inevitably affected. The funds in Europe were frozen, but the authority has its own laws and guidelines, of course, and thank God it is in good shape right now. It is basically working for the armed forces, but is also exporting to some Arab countries. In fact, it has not stopped operations or production. Of course it was somewhat affected by the Arab countries' withdrawal from financing, but the authority is in good shape right now, praise God. It is working diligently, as you saw for yourself at the fairgrounds, where it displayed products which complement our own (the products of the war ministry's factories). The War Production Ministry is producing ammunition and small, medium and heavy weaponry, while the authority is complementing our products by producing rockets, planes and helicopters, as well as some wheeled armored vehicles. So there is some integration between us, and we are complementing each other. I don't want this integration to be limited to Egypt alone, but to extend to the Arab level, because if there is no wide marketing of defense material the prices will go up, whereas greater production will lead to lower prices and better quality. Wider marketing is predicated on continual development, and development and experimentation are both high-cost operations. Such expenses cannot be met except by wider marketing. Actually, the Arab countries need to support themselves. Defense material is strategic material, in the same way that wheat and foodstuffs are. If the country does not possess all or a major part of its material, it will not be able to possess any stability either. You might have money, but still be unable to buy weapons. Or, you might have money and go to a superpower to buy your weapons, but it might turn you down or put you off, saying, "Come back in 2 years, or take what is available now and we will see what happens later." Then they begin putting pressure on you through spare parts and so forth.

For these reasons it is very important for us to integrate our production with Arab countries, and to actually produce enough to meet their needs until we attain stability--our own stability and that of the Arab world, naturally.

[Question] Do you mean that Arab participation in funding is now definitely suspended?

[Answer] There hasn't been any Arab financial contribution to the authority since the Arab states pulled out--neither to the authority or for other things, by which I mean the Egyptian war production companies. There has been no Arab participation in these companies or in the war production plants.

[Question] Do you expect this situation to change in the future, in favor of Arab participation in war production through the Arab Industrialization Authority?

[Answer] We don't think so. We wish it would happen, and not only in war production; we wish it would lead to Arab accord. We wish the Arabs would relinquish all existing disagreements and differences. We wish the ranks would come together again in complete harmony, not just in the field of war production, as I have said, but in everything. It would be a blessing if the Arabs returned to war production and the Arab Industrialization Authority.

[Question] What main goals did the Cairo defense material exhibition want to achieve? Did it achieve the goals the Arab Republic of Egypt had hoped it would? What distinguishes the Cairo exhibition from others held recently?

[Answer] Ever since we started this project, we had definite goals which we wanted to achieve, and they are the goals we have stated. The first goal was to demonstrate to the greatest possible number of delegates invited to Egypt the technologies used in defense material throughout the world, by means of exhibits set up by foreign companies as well as by ourselves. The second goal was to demonstrate Egypt's technical and technological capabilities in the fields of industrialization and technical aid and training--resources which we can provide to Arab and friendly countries. As we have said, we can provide these resources to the countries which need them. Another goal was to exhibit material, for the purposes of either immediate sale or participation in joint production operations, either with us or with friendly countries, be they Arab, African or Asian. These are the goals which we wanted to achieve by holding this show. What did we accomplish? First of all, various countries were very strongly represented at the fair, for 188 parties and companies participated in it. I say "party;" India's wing, for example, represented several companies. The same goes for Pakistan, whose wing also represented several companies, and Yugoslavia, and the British armament factories' wing, which represented 14 companies, and Iraq, whose wing included three organizations. Therefore, we can say that at least 220 or 230 companies were represented, undoubtedly a very strong representation and attendance. There were 18 countries participating besides Egypt, including superpowers and major countries such as America, England, France, Italy, Germany and so on. You saw for yourself that a great many countries participated, and a great many companies exhibited as well. This in itself means that we succeeded in achieving the goals we had been striving for.

Now for the exhibits at the fair, whether models, papers or material. A great deal of material was very strongly exhibited at the Cairo show. There were some models, but the open-air exhibit areas contained more than 7,000

square meters of exhibits of actual material of the most up-to-date kind, constituting a fair in itself. Take the Contraves Company, for example, which exhibited the latest aerial defense material, and the Thomson Company of France and the American Westinghouse Company, which exhibited their radar equipment. The Automilara Company showed an armored vehicle with a 90 mm gun mounted on it, a self-propelled 155 mm gun, and the most modern tank produced by the company, the M40 tank. All the companies brought very modern war material to the fair. And look at the airplanes. No doubt you saw our airplane exhibit and the great advances incorporated into these planes, as well as the Arab Industrialization Authority's planes, which were shown not as models but as actual equipment. The exhibit was very strong. While 8,300 square meters of exhibit areas were roofed over, about 7,000 square meters were open-air. In other words, more than 15,000 square meters were reserved for exhibitors, a very large area, relatively speaking.

Then came the actual firing demonstrations, the first of their kind to be offered by us at such an exhibition. The equipment we used in the firing demonstrations was not set up far away from the fair; the exhibits in the fair themselves were the ones used in the actual firing, so that no one could say that the material in the exhibits was just for show. Nor could one say that we had mounted a self-propelled gun on a vehicle but that it had not actually fired any live ammunition. For this very reason, we took the same gun seen by the fair's visitors and used it in the firing demonstration, so that everyone would know that this was the real thing. The firing demonstration was very good, and was witnessed by a great many delegations. In addition to the 18 exhibiting countries, there were 32 visiting delegations on the last day, the day of the firing demonstration, and some of these delegations included many persons. There were delegations from America, Germany, Italy, Britain, China, Korea, and from all over the world. There were delegations which wanted to attend even though we had not invited them, but we welcomed and honored them nonetheless, for we are still generous Arabs. Thus the persons involved in this show were of an international, world character. Many Arab countries attended, as you saw. There were delegations from Algeria (regardless of the matter of diplomatic representation, we are still Arabs, as I have said), the Sudan, Somalia, Oman, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Kuwait, Iraq, Jordan, and other countries. There was significant representation and attendance by Arab delegations, which also goes to show that we Arabs have begun to come back together again. It was a salute from the Arab countries to us, which we appreciate. We also appreciate the fact that the Arabs came to see our exhibition and take part in it.

[Question] Mr Minister, when President Husni Mubarak opened the Cairo defense material exhibition, he said, "In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate, and in the name of the Arab people of Arab Egypt, I hereby open the Cairo defense material exhibition." Don't you agree with us, Mr Minister, that these words and their implications are one of the strongest weapons developed by Egypt, its people and its leadership during the presidency of Husni Mubarak?

[Answer] When President Husni Mubarak said "the Arab people of Egypt," his meaning was clear: the Arab people of Egypt are part of the Arab people,

and Egypt is part of the Arab people and the Arab homeland. Whatever Egypt does is basically for the Arabs. I believe that this is what the president meant by these words, with all their implications, and I cannot add any other meaning to what the president had in mind. The way he pronounced these words strongly affected me personally, when I heard him begin his speech in the name of the "Arab people of Egypt."

AL-DIFA' AL-ISLAMI's correspondent said, "In closing, Mr Minister, allow me to express the deepest gratitude, on behalf of myself, the Islamic News Agency and AL-DIFA' AL-ISLAMI, for your responsiveness and pure Arab generosity. I hope that you will be so good as to answer our magazine's readers on any topic they might want to raise which was not covered by my questions."

The minister replied, "We wish all the best for the Arab people, and we hope that Arabs everywhere will unite ranks. I personally hope that we can achieve integration with one another. This is my conviction. I also hope that our brothers will realize that these Arab weapons are not ours alone, but belong alike to us and to all the Arab countries."

The correspondent said, "Permit me once again to offer my deepest gratitude for all the generosity and solicitude which you have all shown me during my stay in Egypt, among my people and my country. I hope to return when Egypt is more ready, more prepared, and more firmly tied to the Arab world. Thank you for so graciously answering my questions."

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EGYPT

BRIEFS

COPTS SUE ISRAEL--A lawyer of the Coptic Christian sect in Egypt has filed suit against the Israeli Ambassador, Moshe Sasson, following the decision by the government of Israel against returning the monastery in Jerusalem to the Coptic Christian church. Lawyer Moshe Tzadok told a Reuters reporter that the monastery was turned over to the Ethiopian Church in Jerusalem by Israel following the Six Day War. The Coptic Church in Cairo then decided that Copts could make no further pilgrimages until the monastery was returned to the Church. [Text] [Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 21 Feb 85 p 14] 9182

CSO: 4423/13

LIBYA

CORRUPT PRACTICES IN POULTRY FARM OPERATIONS REVEALED

Tripoli AL-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR in Arabic 4 Feb 85 pp 10, 11

/Article by Bashir Na'san: "New Images of the Bourgeoisie"/

/Text/ A society which is being transformed by revolution must encompass continuous action and operations which are as close as possible to a military battle from within, through its daily activity. Revolution is just like war. Just as everything happens and all situations are acceptable in war, so must the revolutionary operations and programs which are carried out in society be powerful and acceptable, because they ultimately will mean attainment of the stage of decision and victory over the enemies. Moreover, all the masses must wage this war, at which point there will be a guarantee of victory.

Moreover, each society has numerous phenomena, and each of these phenomena is an ailment or group of ailments, the "cause." The situation advances the need to penetrate to the depths of these causes, in order to determine the remedy, after which the phenomena will be destroyed and the reasons which led to the emergence and growth of the phenomenon within the society will be removed. Amputating this phenomenon means uprooting it from the body of the society and eliminating it for once and for all, like a tree which, if its roots are cut and it is burned, cannot grow again and at that point then consists of just a piece of wood.

Therefore every revolutionary transformation which does not have the objective of destroying the roots of the phenomena is an action which is not exemplary, not scientific and not revolutionary. Even if its external structure seems to be such, its actual situation just becomes apparent, after a while, and that is what is known as tentative, instantaneous change in which everything it concerns soon reverts to the way it was before when this effective factor, the "stage of transformation," ends or is postponed. When the second chapter of the Green Book appeared as a radical solution to the economic problem which would end exploitation, arbitrary treatment and tyranny, the mass and administrative commencement in carrying out the statements which were in the book, in terms of the elimination of trade, wages, and rentals, "functioning as intermediaries," and all types of exploitation and slavery, were started, workers were liberated and became partners, the

land once again became the property of everyone, the era of feudal holdings and land slaves ended, the tropes of exploitation ended and the people's shops and people's markets were established. This all took place through the revolution and the medium of revolutionary action accompanying the stage of transformation, which had the goal of destroying the old and eliminating it--by eliminating the appearances, however, and not the maladies.

In reality, these revolutionary transformational measures did not take place just to fight appearances. They eliminated only a minor portion of them and then these same appearances returned and manifested themselves in a different guise, bearing the same legacy and exercising the same jurisdiction, with the argument that that was the law," which had come to resemble a musical instrument which is called "the qanun" and is played by former capitalists and bourgeois, exploiters who were fought for their exploitation and enslavement of people and have offered the sweetest melodies and danced to them in joy over their victory and their return with the same conduct and practices and the same culture and content, with a minor change in tactics and method. In reality, the new capitalist slogans and plans were raised under socialist banners:

Curtain shops.

Pastry and Candy shops.

Laundries.

Workshops.

The most recent of these are feudal plots and plants for poultry incubation and raising. Illicit dirhams and dinars have come back to fill the treasuries again, with less effort than before. With a plot of land, a few pieces of tin and three or four foreign workers, work starts and the new exploitation starts. Thus people who previously possessed a construction contractor's permit with which to accumulate money turned into contractors possessing a permit for a candy shop, workshop, laundry, incubating plant or other marginal consumer occupation by which money is amassed through the effort of workers and exploitation of needy persons, just as it was accumulated in the past through the effort of workers and the exploitation of needy persons, with a construction worker's permit a commercial agent's permit, and so forth, and people who had been building palaces through exploitation and theft once again build further luxurious palaces, and people who had owned luxury cars came to possess others besides them. Thus the revolution was deferred, its action was thwarted and everything came to seem as if it had not taken place. The only reason for this was the failure of the stage of transformation to be characterized by revolutionary severity and violence in destroying the old society, its roots, symbols and culture and the people who possessed it. In addition, the failure to insist on setting out an alternative new society also contributed to the emergence of a crisis between theory and application. The bourgeois class which had sold even its honor and conscience to the Italians and colonialists and had sucked up the sweat of the masses in order

to live on it, because that was the food they preferred, will not desist from demanding these masses' blood in order to use that as sustenance, because the absence of it will lead to their hunger, death and destruction: thus the conditional link between this bourgeoisie, with all its faded clothing, and exploitation, to the point where there is no absence of the one from the other or separation between them. If we want to eliminate exploitation, it is necessary to eliminate the cause of the "ailment," the existence of the "bourgeoisie," with its old and new clothing. /As for/ allowing an individual to own a feudal plot of poultry, buying, for example, 1,000 chicks for 60 dirhams apiece then spending 200 dinars on them for fodder and 200 dinars for workers' wages, and selling them after 41 days for an average sum of 2,500 dinars, or a price of 2.5 dinars per fowl, if we deduct 60 dinars as the price of the chicks and 400 dinars as the price of the workers' wages and fodder, 2,040 (two thousand and forty) dinars will be the profit over a period of 41 days and thus one can calculate that in a year he will have obtained a sum of 24,480 (twenty-four thousand four hundred eighty) dinars. When we realize as well that the most insignificant of these members of the new bourgeoisie has more than 1,500 fowl, what then is the amount that he will obtain as profit? One should bear in mind that neither he nor his family has exerted any effort in this. Rather, it is the foreign workers who have carried out this process of buying, raising and selling. Socialism, gentlemen, does not mean this. Socialism means that anyone has the right to work in an industry and erect any project on condition that he not exploit others, and it is sacred property for him and the members of his family only.

Thus, on the basis of the foregoing, what socialism can be established besides that? What equality can be realized as long as exploitation continues to exist and deception with regard to revolutionary statements continues to exist, with the assistance of the people's committees and before the eyes of the venerable secretaries concerned? We will present the masses of the people with some examples of the new bourgeoisie and its slogans.

1. Abu Asba', Palestinian by nationality, by himself owns two incubation plants:

First, Incubating Plant Number One:

A. Number of technicians	Experience	Nationality
1. Muhammad al-Habib al-Mahmoudi	12 years' experience	Tunisian
2. Mahmud Akhdar Akram	6 years' experience	Pakistani
3. 'Abd-al-Halim Ahmad Fayyad	8 years' experience as an electrician	Palestinian
B. Number of Producers	Experience	Nationality
1. Ibrahim al-Buzidi	3 years	Tunisian
2. Jamil al-Hurri	3 years	Tunisian

3. Muhammad Ramadan 'Ali 1.5 years Bangladesh

4. Al-Kawash Muhammad Khal 6 years Pakistani

Third /sic/: Number of machines (in Tarsim)

1. Number of nurseries 17, with a capacity of 18,000 (eighteen thousand) eggs apiece

2. Number of incubators Four, with a capacity of 18,000 (eighteen thousand) eggs apiece

Second: Number Two Incubating Plant Type of machinery: Simplex

First: Number of technicians Specialization Nationality Expertise

1. Ramadan Muhammad Jum'ah General agricul- Egyptian 2.5 years
tural engineer

2. Qadra 'Ali Jawid Experience only Pakistani 6 years

Second: Number of producers

1. 'Ali al-Samman Tunisian

2. Al-Shaykh 'Ali Tunisian

3. Muhammad al-Milyani Algerian

4. Habib al-Masawi Tunisian

Third: Number of machines, old type, six, capacity 14,000 eggs apiece

1. Nurseries, 18, intermediate type four, capacity of each 10,080 eggs

2. Number of incubators, 6, new type eight, capacity of each 18,000 eggs

He owned a farm in which there were three pens for producing egg-laying fowl with a capacity of 12,000 (twelve thousand) apiece. There is a raising pen with a capacity of 15,000 chicks and farm with an area of approximately 12 hectares.

For example, its production in November 1984 alone was:

About 412,470 (four hundred twelve thousand, four hundred seventy) eggs.

In december alone, its production came to about 505,300 (five hundred fifty thousand three hundred) eggs, which were all sold to middlemen and brokers in order to be marketed to the citizens at the highest price.

2. Ahmad Abu Rawi:

In the farm there are three production pens with a capacity of 10,000 (ten thousand) fowl each; that is, the total capacity comes to 30,000 (thirty thousand) egg-laying fowl.

In addition there is a pen for raising with a total capacity of 12,000 (twelve thousand) chicks.

All the pens were returned to their owner by decree of the secretary of the general people's committee for agriculture as a result of proof that he was working in them, with his family, without foreign labor. We wonder how his family can raise such large numbers of fowl by itself.

3. Muhammad Basim:

In the farm there are four egg production pens, of which three have a capacity of 17,000 (seventeen thousand) and one a capacity of 25,000, that is a total capacity of 76,000 (seventy-six thousand) egg-laying fowl. There is also a pen for raising with a capacity of about 23,000 (twenty-three thousand) chicks.

In the month of November 1984 his production came to about 150,080 (one hundred fifty thousand eighty) eggs and in the month of December of the same year about 248,040 (two hundred forty eight thousand forty) eggs, by means of foreign workers.

4. Nasr Suwaysi:

In the farm there are four production pens with a production capacity of 10,000 (ten thousand) egg-laying fowl, that is, a total capacity of 40,000 (forty thousand) egg-laying fowl.

In addition, there is a raising pen with a capacity of 13,000 (thirteen thousand) chicks.

These pens' production in the month of November 1984 came to 125,790 (one hundred twenty-five thousand seven hundred ninety) eggs.

In the month of December of the same year, it was about 331,150 (three hundred thirty one thousand one hundred fifty) eggs.

5. The Barbush farm:

This contains three production pens with a capacity of 10,000 (ten thousand) egg-laying fowl each, for a total capacity of 30,000 (thirty thousand) egg-laying fowl. The farm also contains a pen for raising chicks age 1 day to 16 weeks, after which they are moved to the production pens; that is, they are used to supply the production pens periodically.

The quantity of eggs produced came to about 843 crates, that is, about 303,480 (three hundred three thousand four hundred eighty) eggs, in the period from 27 November 1984 to 23 December 1984.

These are some examples, together with the quantities they produce and the fowl they possess. We are not against people working by themselves, but rather are opposed to people who mobilize wage-earners in order to accumulate massive amounts of money. Will these complexes be transformed into joint participating enterprises run by the citizens themselves?

In summary, one can state that these are blatant profits, this is exploitation, these are the new slogans of the bourgeoisie and these are the attempts to thwart and conspire against socialism. If this is an example, it is just a small part of the large amount of forms and models of exploitative capitalism which has appeared. We will reveal it stronghold by stronghold and lair by lair, without fear of anyone. Because our slogan always has been that we do not say, "Let the idols remain, and we will not worship them, because there are people who will resume worshipping them at any moment, it is therefore necessary to destroy them and eliminate them by revolution, not by the secretaries who are building the new bourgeoisie.

We have unmasked you; will you rebel?

11887
CSO: 4504/251

LIBYA

VARIOUS FORMS OF SMUGGLING INTO COUNTRY EXPOSED

Tripoli AL-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR in Arabic 4 Feb 85 p 9

/Article by Musa al-Shaybani: "The Foreign Companies: Corruption of People's Integrity and Morals"/

/Text/ In exchange for the material efforts the foreign companies have made in order to carry out the plans of revolutionary transformation in the Jamahiriyah since the establishment of the 1969 revolution, and the services they have performed for this society--in exchange for this material cultural transformation which we have carried out through these companies, the other side has indeed been the moral and social corruption of large members of the people for whose sake the revolution has established thousands of schools, homes, farms and factories.

The gross error which the Libyans committed against themselves by allowing foreigners to build their material of civilization in order to destroy the culture, morals and indeed religion of many young people in this society is clearly apparent.

While the Libyans relaxed and became soft in the period after the revolution, the period of convalescence, which they extended, and during which they were asleep, even as far as observing and following with their eyes was concerned--in this period which was transformed from convalescence, after the pains of the era which was eliminated, into a period of deep sleep in which they immersed themselves in order to be transformed into a dependent society which disdains physical labor and indeed perhaps intellectual labor as well, the society oriented itself toward a life of rapid gain and the search for pleasures and immersion in their private affairs, without paying attention to the interests of the country or giving attention to the general issues in the society.

A dependent society, one whose members do not build their society by themselves, is subject to foreign control in a number of areas, such as economic and political dominance, if the situation is not transformed into intellectual dominance, that is, dominance of the mentality and the way of thinking of the people in this society in accordance with what serves the interests of these foreigners.

Foreigners do not just take money for the material effort they exert; rather, they take along with it the morals of the society, in order to throw them beyond the ocean and shatter the interconnection and unity of the society through disintegration and the spread of social diseases.

This is actually what the foreign companies are working for in the Jamahiriyah as a secondary goal, after earning dollars by carrying out some development projects.

The Arab citizen in Libya can imagine how the morals of Libyan society and their immunity from the blemishes and diseases that have befallen the society might have been.

Had the foreign companies not come in.

The citizen can also imagine how clean our society would have been if these aliens who brought in narcotics, hashish and liquor had not come into the Jamahiriyah.

The citizen can imagine that if the elements that had carried out the transformation plan had been local companies and this nation's citizens and experts and had we not opened our doors to the foreign companies' containers, laden with poisons and plagues, it would have been better to suspend the material transformation plans, in spite of the need for them until we were able to train the experts and technical organizations necessary to carry out the transformation plans. The civilization of the Arabs, the history of the Arabs, the architecture of the Arabs and the progress of the Arabs must come about through the sweat and minds of the Arabs and not their oil and their dollars.

We ought to have been proud of having built these achievements with our own hands and our own effort, proud of these coming generations in order to add loftiness to the loftiness of these plans. However, the foreigners stole this source of pride from our hands and laughed at us, while we were laughing for them and with them. Although they stole the honor of the pride in this construction from us, they stole their consciences from our own children with bribes, and stole the minds of some others with narcotics. These aliens were the instrument of spiritual and moral corruption of our young people.

This perhaps appears clearly, obviously and sorrowfully at the same time when the men in the Anti-Smuggling and Anti-Narcotics Office assert that "the spread of narcotics among our young people has become a phenomenon that merits attention."

The men in the Anti-Smuggling and Anti-Narcotics Office state the following in their annual memorandum for 1984: "By studying most cases, we find that the foreign companies and the phenomenon of foreign labor have helped in the spread of narcotics."

The same office's annual report shows us that the number of Libyans accused in narcotics cases in 1984--just the ones who were discovered--came to 39 who had connections and dealings with the foreign companies, and the total narcotics cases in the past year came to 22, as compared with 13 cases of liquor smuggling.

What the Anti-Smuggling and Anti-Narcotics Office told us, that it had cracked down on the first case of its kind to be committed in the Jamahiriya is worth mentioning. That was the distribution among young people by a foreign employee of narcotics which are considered to be among the most dangerous types of narcotics since powerful narcotic chemicals constitute a part of these drugs, which differ from natural narcotics, that is, hashish.

Last year, also, 29 foreign companies working in the Jamahiriya which had been smuggling money and hard currency abroad at the expense of this people's economy were caught. A citizen can anticipate how large an amount 29 companies could have helped smuggle!

These companies' attempts to smuggle hard currency out of the country and liquor and narcotics into it occurred after these companies had corrupted people's integrity and paid bribes, from the signing of contracts to the last stage of their operations.

This Union Matex Company of West Germany paid bribes to three Libyan engineers who had contracted with it to build the Bani Walid wool factory, in exchange for the three engineers' failing to observe the engineering and technical specifications of the plant building. The company had that, while they had the company open accounts abroad in their names. The value of the accounts for each of them was as follows:

The first, 1,579,050 (1 million, five hundred seventy nine thousand fifty) German marks.

The second, 455,694 (four hundred fifty five thousand six hundred ninety-four) German marks.

The third, 201, 925 (two hundred one thousand nine hundred twenty-five) German marks.

The manager of the company confessed to this, and also confessed that his company had smuggled 8,000 (eight thousand) bottles of liquor through official points of entry into the Jamahiriya.

One should bear in mind that the discovery of these smuggling operations took place after they were released by customs, and indeed after the bottles had reached the tables and glasses of the people who are linked to this company by interests and bribes.

All the foreign companies operate in accordance with this procedure. The Korean Sam Sung Company was not content just to participate with its counterparts in these spoils; it paid bribes to a number of employees in a number of bodies, such as customs, the customs clearance agency and the Secretariat of Transportation, all in exchange for being exempt from customs duties, and it smuggled a greater amount of foreign currency abroad.

The foreign companies did not restrict themselves to this role; their role extended to the point of disrupting domestic security, since a network was discovered which was working in the foreign companies distributing narcotics in the society. This network belonged to a foreign intelligence service.

The money recovered from the foreign companies after they had connived over customs duties and had falsified documents and the prices of goods came to 25 (twenty-five) million Libyan dinars.

The German Katmann Company took back a sum of 27 (twenty-seven) million Libyan dinars which had been stolen through connivance in customs duties and the forgery of documents.

Finally, will the Arabs of Libya be content with the hemorrhaging of their wealth? Will they submit to dependence and indifference?

Will they be content to have the West distort the beautiful, innocent, clean face of this genuine country with the diseases and sores they bring in?

Will the Arabs of Libya be content with a life of sloth, indolence, unawareness and lack of feeling for the nation?

These are questions to which we certainly do not have the answer. The answers to them are there, deep inside each one of you, where the answers are true and noble.

11887

CSO: 4504/251

LIBYA

SALVATION FRONT SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES OPPOSITION CONFERENCE

Cairo AKHIR SA'AH in Arabic 20 Feb 85 p 14

[Interview with Col Ibrahim al-Sahd, political deputy of the National Front for the Salvation of Libya, by Faruq al-Tawil; date and place not given]

[Text] What is Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's reaction to the resolutions and motions of the national conference of the Libyan opposition? What do recent reports coming out of Libya say? What is the colonel's surprise for this year? Who governs Libya today? Who is the number two man--is it Jallud, or the brothers Ahmad and Sayyid Qadhdhaf-al-Dam? Will a Libyan government in exile be announced? Has a capital been chosen for its headquarters? Will all the opposition parties participate in a government in exile?

Col Ibrahim al-Sahd, the political deputy of the Front for the Salvation of Libya. Al-Qadhdhafi once worked under him. Colonel al-Sahd participated in a trial of al-Qadhdhafi when he was accused of brutally punishing a soldier in a manner which contravened all military laws. He convicted and sentenced al-Qadhdhafi. He said to me: "What al-Qadhdhafi is doing today is the same thing as when he was a lieutenant. The simple difference is that in the late 60's he brutalized one soldier: now he is brutalizing his whole people. I would not be exaggerating if I said that he is brutalizing the entire Arab nation. The first time, when he brutally punished that one soldier, there was someone to stand in his way and to judge him. But today, we are trying strenuously to gather the Libyan people to stand in opposition to the tyranny of al-Qadhdhafi." He requests support of all brothers. I asked Colonel al-Sahd: "What is the response inside Libya; what did al-Qadhdhafi do after your warning to him in the national conference?"

[Answer] Al-Qadhdhafi did not think that the national conference would convene. He announced several times that the conference would never convene. But, praise be to God, the conference did convene, and concluded, and passed very important resolutions. A final statement from the conference was broadcast. The colonel noticed that the opposition is becoming strong and is uniting against him, and that his men, who persuaded him of the weakness of the opposition, do not know anything about it. His representatives set out quickly

to try to get in contact with us, offering reconciliation and agreement on anything. At the same time, our network informed us that his men had spread to all of the European and American airports to observe the movements of any Libyan. But we had taken a firm stand, which is that there is no reconciliation with the colonel. Rather, we are resolute in our plan, convinced of the soundness of our position and of our material, spiritual and military strength. We are moving on a determined course and program. We are not hurrying matters. We have taken all precautions, as has the host state of the conference--the security apparatus of which was on high alert--so that the colonel's network could not learn where the conference convened until the [last] moment. We sent to it whomever we wanted to send. The reaction of the colonel, his orders to chase the Libyans in every European airport, [came] after each member of the conference had reached their country. Everything happened, as you saw, in complete secrecy.

[Question] This great secrecy reminds me of al-Qadhdhafi's methods when he undertook the revolution in 1969, when he did not reveal himself until about a month later and we did not know who the leader of the revolution was until sometime later. These methods make me afraid of the appearance of another Qadhdhafi.

[Answer] Time will not grant another Qadhdhafi. Does Libya specialize in exporting al-Qadhdhafis to the world? Certainly, the Libyan people are defeated and helpless in this regard.

[Question] How has the colonel remained in power for 15 uninterrupted years, balancing between the interests of the east and the west without angering either of them?

[Answer] There is no doubt that many European and Arab nations deal with al-Qadhdhafi, pursuant to their interests. He is the largest purchaser of Soviet weapons today. He has changed Libya into an arsenal of arms of all types. He also purchases for other nations and distributes the arms to them. All of his projects go to western companies, either American or European. The westerners have a saying: "Dealing with a devil you know is better than dealing with an angel you do not know." It is the same as the Egyptian saying: "The one you know is better than the one you don't know." They know the colonel. They know his dimensions. As long as they are far removed from his damage, and are beneficiaries of his conduct, why not support him. In the view of America and the west, al-Qadhdhafi has not gone as far as Castro or East Germany by becoming completely aligned with the Soviets, by becoming committed completely in this regard. I would not be revealing a secret if I said that western intelligence services have revealed the movements of his opposition to al-Qadhdhafi.

There seems to be agreement among the nations of the world that the regime in Libya today is marked by confusion, randomness and complete disorder in its conduct and positions. It does not respect international law, politically or economically. Therefore, it does not have the trust or respect of any nation. But this does not prevent these nations from dealing with it to protect their interest, or to implement contracts and agreements, or to protect their balance

of payments. Likewise, some have become very cautious in their dealings with Libya; they have reached a truce with it, and avoid upsetting the regime of the colonel in consideration of their interests.

From another standpoint, among the reasons for the continuing firm grasp of the colonel on Libya, are the recourse of al-Qadhdhafi to force and despotism, and to the intelligence service as well as his use of revolutionary committees, foreign mercenaries, his concentration on security measures and personal guards, the humiliation of the citizens, forcing them to conform to the lowest levels of stability and standards of living, and frightening and terrorizing the citizens. These are a reflection of the regime's fear of the people. Al-Qadhdhafi has invented hunger crises, imagined battles and phony wars with America and Israel, enemies of the people, reactionaries, capitalism, imperialism, and so on. Each of these distracts [attention] from the real, fundamental problems.

Colonel al-Sahd continued: Whoever believes that 'Abd-al-Salam Jallud is the number two man, and that he has a role or authority in the government, is mistaken. In fact, al-Qadhdhafi has appointed three. Two are the brothers Ahmad and Sayyid Qadhdhaf-al-Dam. The phrase "Qadhdhaf-al-Dam" is their name, not their description. They throw blood in the face of Libya every day. They are al-Qadhdhafi's emissaries for secret and special tasks. They are from another branch of his tribe. The third person is Ahmad (Uhfaysh). His powers exceed those of all of the people's congresses, the secretary of the people's committee, the commander-in-chief and the chief-of-staff.

A 1985 Surprise

[Question] What is the most recent news of Libya, and what are the most recent reports from your organization inside Libya?

[Answer] The colonel abolished the banks, in preparation for abolishing money. I think that this is the surprise of 1985. Libya will be the first country in the world to live without money, just as it lives without law. This will increase disorder in the country, and increase the control of the men of the colonel over the government. The colonel is practicing dictatorship in a new form. Customarily, dictatorship is content with silence on the part of the people, but the colonel compels all of the people to participate necessarily in demagogic politics in order not to be classified as opposition. Whoever does not practice demagoguery in some fashion becomes an opponent, and risks all manner of punishment, detention and imprisonment. Prisons are not numbered or calculated in Libya. Even nursery schools have been turned into jails, with the colonel's men around them.

The fall in oil prices is not reflected in foreign policy. Nothing lowers the budget of foreign payments for conspiracies and involvements outside Libya. Rather, the fall in oil prices is reflected domestically on the Libyan people. Domestic expenditures are decreased on everything, even a decision to abolish elementary education and reduce imports. Naturally, he provided a philosophy for each of these decisions. Even though the people's committees and revolutionary committees, which he claims govern Libya, rejected the idea of

abolishing elementary education, he abolished it and decided that mothers should educate their children. The people are helpless. It is worth noting that Libyan expenditures on foreign policy the past year were \$25 billion.

The Libyan Woman

[Question] The revolutionary committees give an appearance of freedom, and give some people the impression that the people govern, not the colonel.

[Answer] The revolutionary committees are just an external form for each of his decisions and ideas. Here is the proof: All of the committees rejected a compulsory draft of young women, and the committees rejected at-home elementary education, that is, the abolition of elementary education and making it take place at home. But his decision was carried out after the rapid dismissal of those who opposed the idea. Although Libyan society naturally inclines to peace, and rejects the issue of drafting young women, he carried it out by force and pressure and intimidation, wearing the guise of the revolutionary committees and the revolutionary decisions. But as I said in the beginning, he compels the people to join the system of political demagoguery. And if not. . . .

[Question] Is the recourse to drafting young women due to a shortage of men who were martyred in his operations, or is it required to implement his goals?

[Answer] The Libyan house is the only fortress which al-Qadhdhafi is unable to enter. He is trying to break in by a decision for a compulsory draft young women. There are many women who have been jailed for political reasons and for refusing to perform military service. If we consider al-Qadhdhafi's view of women, we find that in the beginning, his regime considered them to be neglected. Now, it is the opposite. He claims that he has liberated women. Behind this sudden transformation lie harmful goals which strike at the family to disrupt its basic structure and interfere in it. Immoral practices crop up in military camps, inconsistent with the natural inclination of Libyan society, which is an eastern society, observant and Muslim. Correspondingly, all of the people in Libya are Muslim. The Libyan people do not know another religion.

We studied, among other issues, the question of Arab unity in relation to the colonel. The studies established that Libya, during the 18 year period of the Sanusi government, did not break relations with any Arab state. But today, there is no Arab state with which Libya has not broken relations, or launched a war or terrorist operations against it, or plotted against it. This confirms to us the destructive role which the colonel has undertaken. Perhaps this is a reason for the American and Soviet intelligence services' protection of him to an equal extent. He performs a major role in the service of Israel, whether he is conscious of it or not. I point here to his position toward the Fatah organization, which he refused to aid during the siege of Beirut, on the pretext of geographical distance. But a month later, he sent his forces to al-Biqa' to attack Fatah in the al-Barid refugee camp and in Tripoli. From another standpoint, he occupies all the energies of the Arab world, who work to avoid his destructive activities. He plays a big role in the continuation of

the war between Iraq and Iran; or, in another interpretation, he plays the role decreed for him completely, by destroying the abilities of two great Islamic states.

After this, we [still] find those who ask about the secret of the continuation of the colonel's rule in Libya. Certainly, he carries out his role in the best way. And at no charge. Rather the opposite--he spends oil money to play this destructive role. At the same time, he announces Arab unity. He raises aloft its slogans, demands it, invites it, and mourns for it.

[Question] Has he succeeded in a union with Morocco?

[Answer] I would like Morocco to reconsider the whole idea, as all Arab states have thought it over before. A few days after the Libyan-Moroccan union in Oujda, the colonel's men were embracing the Polisario group at the African summit conference. No one wept. Libya did not protest the departure and withdrawal of Morocco from the African summit.

[Question] Do meetings occur with people inside Libya?

[Answer] We enter and leave Libya very easily. But naturally this is a very secret thing, and I cannot talk about it. There are no difficulties in this. Our people are spread about in sensitive places, even close to the colonel, even in his command centers.

Unity of the Opposition

[Question] As long as we are discussing unity--did you present a principle for the unity of the opposition in the conference? Did you decide anything?

[Answer] In fact, there are many opposition groups. There is the National Front for the Salvation of Libya, the Organization for the Liberation of Libya, the Democratic National Grouping, the Democratic National Front, the Libyan National Movement, the Army of Salvation, and the Jama'at al-Islamiyah [the Islamic community], in addition to the Women's Union and the Student Union. This alone compels us to unify the ranks of the opposition. There is no dispute about this. However, unity of the ranks must have meaning and benefit. Unity of the opposition is not itself a goal. Rather, it is a means to increase the effectiveness of the national struggle. If we can realize this goal, we will have achieved much. We invited all of the groups to attend the national conference. This was a very good political rally. It is enough for the groups to meet and get to know each other, since some used to fear others. The groups opened their hearts, and everyone spoke about his experience, and we acquainted them completely with our experience. This in itself is a gain and a step forward.

[Question] What are the most significant decisions of the conference?

[Answer] All of them are secret--extremely so.

[Question] I heard whispering about an announcement of a government in exile.

[Answer] Perhaps we considered announcement of a government in exile, but all of the decisions of the conference are top secret. We are confronting the colonel. I can assure you that we began the countdown--there is no return, and no reconciliation.

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CSO: 4504/246

BAHRAIN

MAGAZINE DISCUSSES ISSUE OF DEMOCRACY

GF051920 Manama SADA AL-USBU' in Arabic 26 Feb 85 pp 6, 7

[From "Things From Things" column by 'Ali Sayyar: "Democracy Does Not Conflict With the State"]

[Excerpts] Like all Gulf nationals, I followed with much interest the details of the electoral campaign in Kuwait to pick 50 deputies to represent the Kuwaiti people in the National Assembly during its sixth session.

Now the Kuwaiti elections are over, the tents which represented the connecting link between the voters and the candidates have been pulled down, every candidate has learned where he stands with regard to the people and the National Assembly, and the clamor of the battle has begun to die down. It is now incumbent upon us, the nationals of the other Gulf countries--and the sons of Bahrain in particular--as we witness the movement of the democratic tide advancing with such forcefulness on the Gulf masses, to pause a little while and ask ourselves: Where must we stand with regard to democracy? Should we close our ears in order not to hear its drums beating on our doors? Should we close our eyes in order not to see its towering banners fluttering high above our heads? Or should we wrap ourselves within our cocoons in keeping with the proverb: avoiding evil is a gain?

Before we answer these questions, we must first ask ourselves: Is democracy truly an evil which we must avoid in an age in which the world is about to leap over the wall of the 21st century?

If for the sake of argument we accept that democracy is nothing but one of the evils of civilization which has been invented by man, will we be able to repulse its advance and to "smother" its breath? Will we be able to disregard it while its rapid-rhythm drums, at a distance of a few steps from us, nearly pierce our ears?

When we, in Bahrain particularly, ask these questions of ourselves, we are not imposing ourselves on a feast to which we have not been invited before. We were invited to this table 10 years ago and tasted its goods. If the "broth" has not become well-cooked since then, in the opinion of some people, then 10 years since parliamentary life was halted are more than sufficient not merely to cook the broth but to set the tables and invite the people to partake of it.

Perhaps it is needless to say that nothing is more useful and enjoyable than to partake of the democratic dish. Democracy is the only vitamin which infuses vitality, not merely into joints of the people, but also, and to the same extent, into the joints of the government.

Those who understand democracy as being an antithesis to the state and a possible introduction to sabotage and the spread of anarchy must understand history well and return to its pages to read them again. They will realize then that democracy is the only means that can dissolve the differences between the government and the people, and can safeguard the external borders from foreigners and adventurers on one side, and protect the internal front from attempts to harm it on the other side.

The enemies of the country are numerous but those who are most hostile to it are the ones who put spokes in the wheel of democracy, visualizing that democracy conflicts with the regime and that it is a means to jump beyond the limits of reality. With their visualization, they are governed with factors other than work for the public welfare or for the country's interest.

In brief, democracy means clarity and working in the light, and contrary to it is secrecy and working in the dark.

With his simplicity, vigor and distinguished method in dealing with his people, 'Isa ibn Salman has been able to achieve a lot for this country and its people. The man's wealth is his love for his people and he is a man who is entitled to enter history through its widest gate.

'Isa ibn Salman, who has made the modern history of Bahrain, also is able to shape Bahrain's future history.

CSO: 4400/104

IRAQ

NATION'S MASSIVE OIL DEVELOPMENT ACHIEVEMENTS SUMMARIZED

Baghdad AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 1 Jan 85 p 6

[Article: "In 1984 Iraq Witnessed Comprehensive Resurgence in Oil Projects"]

[Text] The oil sector witnessed massive achievements in oil projects and the oil industry this year. Thus Iraq becomes the first country in the world to wage a defensive war to repel an aggression aimed against its territory and its sacred values while at the same time proceeding with urgent steps along the road of development and construction, thanks to the self-sacrifice of our proud people, who have imposed their will on their oil resources and have put them on the road toward the service of principles.

Iraq is considered the second country in the world in terms of oil reserves, after the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, since its oil reserves will come to approximately more than 100 billion barrels, 65 million of which have been discovered and the rest of which have been discovered but not proved. As regards creating new outlets for exporting oil, Iraq last September signed a contract with two international companies to build the first stage of the crude oil export pipeline through Saudi territory, whose capacity will come to 500,000 barrels a day. That will be built in 11 months.

Last 12 October Iraq and Turkey also signed the documents on execution of the project for the second expansion of the Iraqi-Turkish crude oil pipeline, which will help raise export capacity to a total of 1.55 million barrels a day.

The export capacity of the first line was also increased from 700,000 barrels a day in 1982 to about 1 million barrels a day beginning the middle of last July, after improvements and expansions had been carried out on it.

The third project is the line passing over Jordanian territory to the Gulf of al-'Aqabah, the capacity of whose first stage will come to 500,000 barrels a day. This will be expanded to 1 million barrels in the second stage and it is expected that it will be built with protection guarantees which will insure export operations. Iraq requested this from the company doing the construction; without it, Iraq does not see any feasibility in carrying it out.

In the context of discoveries and exploration, the seismic teams working throughout the geographic area of the country are continuing their discoveries in known and new fields.

The Iraq National Oil Company has carried out oil field development activities, including the drilling of oil wells and the construction of productive installations for oil, in addition to engineering projects and supplementary activities.

Meanwhile, the General Oil Organization of the South has discovered a number of new oilfields, developed existing ones in the Governorates of Basra, Dhi Qar and Maysan, and prepared an ambitious, giant 5-year plan bearing on all its activities and operations.

This year a start was also made on construction of the second complex in the project to exploit the East Baghdad oilfield whose stages are distinguished by high-level technical and technological specifications and characteristics which are being applied for the first time in the Middle East.

The engineering of the wells has been designed in pyramidal form and the wells have been sunk from a narrow geographic area in a manner which is oriented in different directions toward the level of the oil reservoir. Thus, the waste of thousands of donums of farmland will be avoided.

In the context of massive oil tankers, Iraq now has 15 tankers whose capacity comes to 1.5 million tons. They are still operating on commercial bases in spite of the circumstances of the aggressive war imposed on our country by the vindictive Khomeynist gang.

In the area of crude oil refining, the Ministry of Oil doubled refining capacity this year and built new refineries in various areas of the country, as well as erecting two massive plants for manufacturing oil-fired equipment, spare parts, tanks, liquid gas cylinders, refineries to produce various engine oils and another refinery for lubricating oils.

The number of packaging plants in the country this year comes to 258, spread over all areas of the country, in addition to 17 modern warehouses, 37 centers, an oil and gas sales center, thousands of tank trucks, six shops for repairs, and an extensive network of pipes involved in the transportation of refined products, in addition to six new pump stations for warehouses and packaging stations.

The organization also supplies airplanes landing at Iraqi airports with the fuel they need, providing the best services in accordance with the most modern safety and performance standards.

In the international framework, including the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, Iraq has exerted its efforts in these two organizations to defend the interests of the peoples of the countries which belong to them.

Oil has started to assume its proper natural role in their development. Iraq has also offered technical assistance to a number of countries in the oil

industry in addition to joint projects, including the joint Iraqi-Somali refinery which Iraq built through its domestic personnel.

Iraqi seismic teams are also at present carrying out a seismic survey in the fraternal country of Jordan on the basis of agreements concluded between the two fraternal countries. Oil was discovered in Jordan this year after foreign countries had failed to do so. In the area of the training of technical staffs, the training institutes belonging to the ministry are admitting a number of students from fraternal countries and friendly African and Asian countries each year who receive their theoretical training and practical applied work in accordance with advanced scientific bases in order to transfer expertise to their own countries.

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IRAQ

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICIAL ON MIXED SECTOR

Baghdad AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 2 Jan 85 p 4

[Interview with Naji al-Jaf, head of the General Organization for Industrial Development; date and place not given]

[Text] During the past several years our national industries have witnessed remarkable development, both quantitative and qualitative. They have won the confidence of the Iraqi citizen, who began to prefer many of them to foreign products for a number of reasons, including the excellence of the goods, their ease of maintenance, and a deep national consciousness, with which the Iraqi citizen is blessed in supporting and encouraging national industry. The role of the national industry has become prominent by meeting a high percentage of local demand during the period of the war, with its special circumstances.

The mixed sector has been one of the basic sectors of the national industry since the sector entered the field of manufacturing about 15 years ago. It occupies the middle ground between the socialist sector, which handles the responsibility of undertaking strategic projects, and private activity, which has limited abilities and which handles relatively small projects.

In order to learn about the nature of the mixed sector, and what services it provides to the Iraqi citizen and to the national economy, two colleagues from the studies department met with Mr Naji al-Jaf, head of the General Organization for Industrial Development, to talk about the situation of this sector and the extent of its development its near term goals. He said, "The mixed sector is, from the legal point of view, a group of joint stock companies. The state has at least 51 percent of the shares of their capital and private activity may have up to 49 percent of their capital shares. This sector had been allowed to drift, without identity, until the issuance of a law on mixed sector companies defined the nature of this sector and determined the responsibilities and powers of its managers and workers."

[Question] We asked the head of the organization about the method of selecting and undertaking projects.

[Answer] The projects for the mixed sector, as you know, are not strategic projects, because that type of project is in the jurisdiction of the socialist sector. Moreover, we do not enter into small projects, which we leave to

private activity. We choose projects in the middle, between these two types. We begin with a study of the economic feasibility of the project, whether it is justified economically. The second step is procurement of official approval from the competent parties, and procurement of approval for its organization and backing, with the advice of the Industrial Bank in choosing the organizers. After this, contact is made with elements of the private sector, for their participation in the project, and with those parties which have investment capabilities, such as the Social Security Administration, the General Organization for Insurance etc.

[Question] What are the companies linked with you now?

[Answer] There are 11 participating companies connected with the organization at the present time. These are:

1. The national company for chemical and plastic manufacturing
2. The company for electronics industries
3. The satellite company
4. The national company for food industries
5. The company for light industry
6. The Iraqi company for manufacturing bicycles and metal pipes
7. The company for manufacturing modern paints
8. The Iraqi company for refreshments
9. The company for the production of ready-made clothing
10. The Iraqi company for container manufacturing
11. The company for manufacturing construction materials

Two companies are in the process of implementation. The first is the Iraqi Company for Household Equipment to produce washing machines. It is expected that it will begin production in 1986. The other is the Iraqi company for the production of cosmetics.

In another area, we succeeded in 1984 in setting up the unit to complete A [August] ships assembly line, and put into operation a factory for the production of small plastic items, with an annual capacity of 25,000 tons, to replace importing of this material. Also, the container factory began production.

[Question] What is the percentage of industrialization in some Iraqi industries, such as Iraqi television?

[Answer] There is a difference between the assembly industry and a policy of industrialization in stages. Some think, unfortunately, that our industries are all assembly ones. This is wrong, and undervalues the role of national industrialization and the extent of the development of national industry. Concerning Iraqi television, for example, it began with assembly work. We used to import 99 percent of the components from the company which owned the patents, in hard currency. But now, this figure has fallen to only 45 percent and 55 percent of the TV components are manufactured locally. Moreover, the new 20-inch TV is a completely Iraqi design. The Iraqi workers have adjusted to modern technology and have developed great skill. Moreover, the company for light manufacturing produced a high percentage of the national manufacturing, though I do not have the figures with me at the moment.

In reality, we say that there is no industry which makes 100 percent of its national production, even in the case of the large international companies. They import some of the components for their industry, within the system of the international division of labor, and industrial specialization.

[Question] How is coordination accomplished between your companies and the other manufacturing and distribution sectors?

[Answer] There is complete cooperation between our organization and its companies, on the one side, and the importing and distribution agencies, on the other side. This is by means of a committee with the Ministry of Commerce. It determines the volume of actual demand, and the scope and volume of national production, and determines what needs to be imported to prevent a gap between national production and actual demand. In addition, there are subcommittees to handle any problems which arise during manufacturing. Moreover, the socialist commercial sector markets all of our manufactured products.

[Question] Now we turned to the important question, the last one. What does the mixed sector contribute to the national economy during a time of war?

[Answer] The truth is, the market is witness to the services which mixed sector companies and the national industry has contributed, and the large success it has achieved.

As for the figures, they also confirm this fact. The companies made plans to realize a value of production of 170 million dinars for 1984. They realized output valued at 171 million dinars by 30 November 1984; that is, realization of 101 percent of their planned production in 11 months. This is an increase of 33 percent from what was realized in all of 1983, and an increase of 77 percent from what was realized in 1980, which is a year before the war, in terms of productivity.

As for the value of sales, they increased by 90 percent from 1980 to 1984.

Concerning the productivity of a member of this sector, it reached a value of 30,230 dinars for the period from 1 January 1984 through 30 November 1984, an increase of 18 percent over all of 1983, and an increase of 113 percent over 1980.

Wage productivity through 30 November 1984 amounted to 24 dinars, an increase of 42 percent from 1983, and of 103 percent from 1980.

As for percentage development for the period concerned in nominal capital the increase was 37 percent, and for paid-up capital, 33 percent. Total investment increased 52 percent.

These numbers, and others, confirm that the mixed sector realized much development, in spite of war conditions and the pressure on imports for primary materials and machinery. It provided to the citizen goods in place of imported goods. Our production of refrigerators, for example, increased from 20,000 units in 1980, to 80,000 in 1983, and to 120,000 in 1984.

National industry won the trust of the Iraqi citizen, after their having preferred foreign goods. This is confirmed by the increase in demand for domestic goods, and the great interest in participation in our new companies. The demand for shares of the Iraqi company for the manufacturing of cosmetics was three times the value announced, within only 3 days, even though it was understood that the announcement would run for a full month.

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IRAQ

AGRICULTURAL PLAN FOR KURDISTAN AUTONOMOUS REGION

Baghdad AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 3 Jan 85 p 6

[Text] The seventh annual agricultural conference for the Autonomous region of Kurdistan has concluded. The meeting, held in Irbil governorate, lasted 2 days.

In its final session, the conference established the annual agricultural plan proposed for the governorates of Irbil, al-Sulaymaniyah and Dahuk for the coming summer and winter seasons.

The agricultural plan comprehends an area of 2,719,443 dunums of winter crops, 210,554 dunums of summer crops, fertilization of 529,559 dunums of land planted in summer and winter crops, and production of 2,108,000 fruit tree rootstock and 615,000 fruit seedlings.

In animal production, the plan aims to produce 20,144,200 chickens for meat, and the examination and inoculation of 45,154,600 animals and poultry.

Also, the plan includes the following: training of more than 1,000 farmers and employees in various fields of agriculture; drilling of 93 artesian wells in various areas of the region; achieving the goals of the agricultural projects; increasing the distribution of units of agricultural land to farmers; adhering to crop rotation; encouraging farmers to plant crops which can be processed, and to use modern machinery in agricultural production; benefitting from scientific studies and reports conducted by scientific organizations; establishing cooperative organizations devoted to production of fodder, incubators, and chickens; offering incentives to outstanding farmers.

At the close of the conference, which was attended by Dr Hamid Muhammad Sa'id, general secretary of the Administration for Agriculture and Agricultural Reform for the autonomous region of Kurdistan, the participants sent a telegram to President Saddam Husayn, renewing the pledge to expend all energies and abilities in the service of agricultural progress and the development of quantitative and qualitative production in support of our national economy.

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IRAQ

COMPREHENSIVE, WIDESPREAD SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS EXTOLLED

Baghdad AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 1 Jan 85 p 8

[Article by Dr 'Amir Hisham Ja'far: "1984: The Year of Scientific Achievements in Our Country"]

[Text] Science, as is well known, is a system of information and facts which progress and change from one period to another. It is not possible to define the goal of science only as the deduction of a specific theory in an area of specialization, along with all the assumptions and predictions this deduction entails. Rather, the deduction of the scientific theory and the construction of the scientific structure of the facts it is hoped to exploit in behalf of the specific theory is a result which has basically been derived from scientific activity. Therefore it is necessary to define the goal of science in terms of the investigation and realization of the area of the functioning of the scientific theory deduced in its actual state. For this reason, practical actuality in itself, in which theory enters as an element of action, change and development, remains the real criterion of the goal sought from overall scientific activity.

While man is the living, interacting element of actual conditions, the goal must be defined through the process of change science carries out in actuality through its living element, man. The degree of importance of a scientific achievement must be measured in terms of the benefit man and a given society actually acquire, by which we will define the human notion of science, or the anticipated, imposed relationship between science and man.

The human revolution must be a scientific one, that is, at the same time it is giving man science in order to raise him to a level where he can enrich science itself, it strives to use scientific achievements to serve man through the abundance of conclusions and achievements of the laboratories of science themselves.

If the leadership of the party and the revolution in our fighting country considers the nation's need for science to be its own, so that it can live, we must realize the importance of setting out development plans in order to realize the goals of putting science, with its various areas, branches and details, at the service of the goal and objective of the revolution, man.

Therefore, a year in the life of Iraq can only be replete with many achievements which are the product of the life process which the people of the fighting nation are going through.

As we talk about the course of science in Iraq during 1984, we cannot but point out that scientific progress in a country which is defending its borders, its history and its civilization against an aggressive invasion such as the invasion of the tyrannical Iranian regime, for the fifth successive year, can only be accompanied by exceptional forms of action which merit being referred to and studied.

Therefore, it has been necessary that we refer to the most important scientific achievements in the various branches of science which Iraqi scholars have managed to carry out in 1984, realizing that science in itself is an interacting series of facts, assumptions and conclusions which one cannot confine to a specific time; however, we wish to refer to the actual state of affairs during an entire year in the desire to sketch out the new framework of the steps of scientific progress of the Iraq of the eighties (if it is proper to use the expression).

1984: Medicine Progresses

The proper level of health of the members of a given society realistically expresses the extent of prosperity in life and the proper social level of the members of that society. Therefore the picture of medicine in the country and the great attention the revolution's development plans have given the health sector have been a reflection of the development plans for the new society. What form did the course of medicine take during 1984?

The attention of the country's doctors to the point that prevention is better than treatment began to increase, and therefore much Iraqi medical research in 1984 was concentrated on the preventive aspect of various diseases, to the point where this goal, that is, protecting people from disease, became one toward which all the doctors of various medical specializations, from surgery to internal medicine, gynecology and so forth, have been working.

We could conceive of a surgeon who is conducting surgical research into the prevention of certain diseases whose scalpel can play a part in curing them. In addition, we could conceive of a doctor specializing in internal diseases seeking to set out a preventive plan through his research and accomplishments.

In 1984, many medical conferences were held which dealt with preventive methods regarding many forms of malignancy of which incidences have been recorded in the country. Even the Medical Faculty at Baghdad University, in participation with the Iraqi Association of Society Doctors, held a special study course on 24 October 1984 on the effect of environmental pollution on health in the country. This study course comprised many of the research works and studies which have referred to the effect of environment on health to provide advance awareness of the negative effects of the environment on the health level of individuals, in the desire to prepare for what could be a problem in the future.

Through this study course, numerous studies concerning the relationship between cancer and the environment were dealt with. One of the studies defined the effect of the environment, including all the factors existing in the air, water and food, style of living, personal habits, and circumstances of work with which it is involved, on incidences of cancer of the bladder in the country.

When we realize that the proportion of watercourses infected by disease-bearing snails has dropped, according to the material quoted in the above-mentioned study, from 41.9 percent in 1958 to 1.5 percent in 1980, we can be optimistic about eliminating one of the main causative factors of bladder cancer in Iraq.

In addition, the study pointed to the effect of the habit of smoking and sugary confections and exposure to some chemicals (aromatic amines) and the effects of some pharmaceutical drugs, X-ray treatment and viral factors in causing the disease of bladder cancer in the country.

Other studies have also referred to the importance of the environment as a factor causing respiratory ailments in the country through an analytical pathological study of 500 cases of the disease in which surgeons were able to carry out the necessary examinations by microscope to determine the effectiveness of incidences of the disease and the relationship of the environment as one reason for the emergence of respiratory diseases.

Medical environmental studies succeeded in determining some elements of cases of liver diseases in Iraq last year, including the study by Dr Suha Rassam on the environment and viral infection of the liver. She concluded that the antibody to viral infection of the liver of the HBsAg type B exists in positive form in 85 percent of cases of cirrhosis of the liver, 91 percent of chronic cases of liver infection and 61 percent of cases of cancer of liver cells. Therefore, with reliance on the point that this type of virus is transmitted by the blood, elements in the environment also play their part in limiting incidences of viral liver infection. Medical studies in 1984 managed to define the role of environmental factors in health and in preventing a number of various malignancies whose rate of occurrence is increasing annually.

Therefore we can consider 1984 to be the year of takeoff of environmental medical studies in the country in a form which means the accurate scientific definition of many environmental factors and their relevance in guaranteeing a suitable level of health for the members of the society.

In addition, the interest of the scientific health centers in the country in pathological studies on some malignancies indicates the extent to which attention to the point that prevention is better than treatment increased during the past year. Among these were studies on the pathology of meningitis and encephalitis in the country, a study on dental caries among Iraqi children and the health condition of oral cavities among mature persons in the country, and a comparison of these with foreign studies in order to ascertain the pathology of various diseases.

Also, the definition of the nature and type of incidences of alcoholic diseases of the liver and lymphoma of the small intestine and the reasons for the emergence of enlarged liver diseases and jaundice, chest pains among adults and so forth are considered important for arriving at attainment of the goal of preventing these diseases and pathological relationships.

In the areas of diagnostic science in medical scholarship, Iraqi medical personnel in 1984 managed to use modern radiological equipment including that operated by computer, such as scanners, or supersonic waves, such as sonar, in arriving at the diagnosis of many incurable malignancies. In addition, many studies were presented which underlined the importance of using X-ray scopes in the diagnosis of certain cases of incidences of the scrotum among men, especially the study presented by the Faculty of Medicine at Basrah University during the meeting of the Iraqi Medical Society conference in November 1984.

Iraqi doctors in 1984 also managed to use modern medical examination methods such as biopsies in order to carry out a diagnosis of numerous malignancies.

One doctor managed to study cell samples from mammaries and thyroid glands in the desire to carry out a diagnosis of malignancies afflicting these organs. Eighteen samples of mammaries were studied which it was believed had been afflicted with malignancies, and six cases of malignancies and four benign cases were diagnosed.

This offered confirmation of the importance of biopsies of mammaries which are believed to have been afflicted with malignancy, in order to arrive at the best means for diagnosing the ailment through studies and research in making a comparison among various methods of diagnosis. A comparative study was made in 1984 between radiological examination in color and the use of scopes in diagnosing certain diseases of the digestive system, in addition to a study on the the experiment with latex and a comparison between that and the leather (kasuni) experiment in diagnosing afflictions with diseases of the water sac.

One hospital in the country also presented a study on the use of tissue examinations on tissues of the kidney in the case of patients suffering from albumen in their urine in order to arrive at a diagnosis of various malignancies among these patients. Thus, the methods of diagnosis in the country have reached an advanced stage in the uses of various body tissues, including live kidney tissues, to carry out the diagnosis of various malignancies.

In the context of treatment sciences, there have been obvious advances in these areas, especially in fields of specialization regarding surgical cases and internal diseases. A skilled Iraqi doctor succeeded in carrying out a delicate operation to restore the hand of a foreign worker to its normal state after he had been subjected to an accident which resulted in the amputation of the hand from his arm. The year 1984 also witnessed great development in the followup of various types of cancer cases in the country from the standpoint of treatment, especially since the use of modern medical equipment in treating these cancerous tumors through the nuclear medicine institute and hospital in Baghdad clearly expresses the degree of progress

which is taking place annually in the area of the treatment of cancerous diseases in the country.

In addition there are innovative techniques of microscopic plastic surgery where the surgeon today deals with blood vessels, nerves and muscle fibers with the utmost precision; we should not forget the innovations of Dr Sabri Shukr, who introduced four new methods into the treatment of various injuries to the face and jaws.

A surgical operating team in Medical City managed to carry out an operation to transplant a kidney in a confined patient in Medical City, adding new experience to the Iraqi experience available in the area of planting organs, especially kidney planting, with the goal of leading to the establishment of a center of specialization in this.

In addition, the use of medical herbs in treating some malignancies has recorded a specific advancement in aspects of treatment, and this has been of benefit in the state of health in general. The increase in the average life of individual Iraqis and the improvement in the rate of infant mortality in Iraq, coming to 72 per thousand in 1984, over its previous rate, give clear evidence of the development of health in the country, and this has had its repercussions on the course of progress in other scientific areas through the provision of strengthened, competent personnel.

1984: Industrial Research

Since "a rifle cannot triumph without its supports, without its spirit and without its other tributaries, and one of its most important tributaries is development and continuity of precision, magnitude and spirit," industry, as a science, seeks to reach advanced stages in the application of scientific hypotheses and theories which are considered among the important pillars of scientific progress in the country. What about industrial Iraq in 1984?

Iraqi industrial engineering minds, through the agencies, complexes and organizations of the Ministry of Industry and Mines, managed to achieve good industrial progress last year.

An electric power transformer (63 MVA) weighing 100 tons was produced for the first time in the country and the Arab nation; the process of manufacturing the transformer took approximately 6 months.

In addition, there was the production of various types of new advanced fluorescent lamps with high automatic manufacturing specifications by the General Electric Industries Agency. In addition, an electric circuit breaker was produced and perceptible progress was made in the steam iron produced at the al-Qadisiyah facility.

Our industrial organizations also managed to produce liquid batteries with plastic covers in 1984.

If we remember the Iraqi industry wing at the Baghdad International Fair in 1984, we will realize the importance of industrial development in the course

of that year in Iraq. There was a model of a new tourist bus produced by the Mechanical Industries Agencies in al-Iskandariyah with the capacity to accommodate 44 passengers, in addition to the exhibit of a model of new products in the form of thermal insulation sheets made of iron and aluminum used in buildings and storehouses, and so forth. We might also mention the exhibit of a model of a prefabricated Iraqi house.

The General Mineral Organization managed to create substitutes for certain imported products such as fired tile used in homes as well as carrying out research on the isolation of tar from sulphur which means eliminating some impurities which are mixed in with sulphur. The issue of development can be only understood in this light; self-reliance through domestic personnel is considered to be the basis for the process of scientific development founded on the use of technology and the mobilization of its products in serving development plans, as well as the securing of firm, independent political will and enduring financial resources.

1984: Agricultural Iraq

Since the terrain of the country of the two tributaries is the terrain of farming, growth, fertility and life, what would be more appropriate than Iraqi agricultural intelligence in deriving fruit and bounties from Iraqi land? The science of agriculture is starting to develop an auspicious future as a result of the formation of the Applied Agricultural Research Authority in the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform. Most areas of agricultural specialization have been attached to this, with nine research centers for nine main areas of agricultural specialization; these, in order, cover the fields of field crops, horticulture and orchards, plant protection, soil, natural pastures, agricultural mechanization, animal resources and health, economic studies and agricultural guidance and lastly plant and seed verification. For these various areas of specialization research stations are spread about over the various agricultural areas of the country, distributed among nine governorates from the north to the south in accordance with environmental circumstances.

In 1984 the Applied Agricultural Research Authority called on all people interested in agricultural research in the country to study its research program for 1984-85 [which has been formulated] in a manner giving an impression of the maximum importance the Applied Agricultural Research Authority gives to planning the process of agricultural scientific research in the country. The agricultural research program includes 202 works of research in accordance with the following areas of specialization:

Field crops, 79 research works; horticulture and orchards, 56; plant protection, 78; soil, 32; animal resources and health, 30; agricultural mechanization, six; natural pastures, three; economic studies and agricultural guidance, six; and seed approval, nine.

1984: The Beginnings of Invention and Scientific Research

What is of significance concerning scientific development in the country last year is that the Central Measurement and Quality Control Agency granted

27 patents in 1984 as well as receiving applications to register 120 new inventions.

Central Agency experts have managed to grant patents concerning various subjects which indicate the nature of the interests of scientists in the country. There has been a patent on a new method to improve the quality of solar collectors and a patent on manufacturing compressed particle board (compressed wood) out of papyrus and using papyrus and papyrus products to combat oil pollution on dry land and in water environments.

In addition, there was the grant of patents on palm tree grafts, insulation and water filters for automobile exhaust, as well as a patent on improving the performance of air coolers and sulphur blending pumps, in addition to other areas.

In order for the 5-year plans for scientific research to be homogeneous, supplement one another and be in harmony with the national development plans, in order that the level of scientific research in the country may be uplifted by keeping abreast of development in the other sectors, and in order that the gaps which separate us from the attainments the advanced countries have made may be reduced:

It is necessary to set out a long-term strategy which will derive its basic elements from the country's scientific situation, be based on the country's heritage and proceed from the thinking of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the experience of its revolution in the country as part of the stage of its cultural, social and economic development.

Therefore, the Scientific Research Council has called on all persons involved in scientific affairs in the country to discuss the scientific research strategy of its various scientific centers in 1984.

The scientific research strategy which the council has spelled out has had the following as its goals:

1. Uplifting scientific research in all areas of specialization in a manner which will lead to the implantation of the basic components of scientific progress and the national economy.
2. Adapting the approaches to the use of science and technology and dealing with innovations in them in a manner which is compatible with local circumstances.
3. Creating a firm scientific base in the country, seeking to concentrate the notions of science and scientific research in all segments of life, and attracting available human resources with the objective of creating an elite of scientists and researchers who are able to bear the burdens of the quantum leap which the leadership of the party and the revolution is striving toward in the area of dealing with science and technology.
4. Consolidating the formulas for linking up the results of the basic research the relevant bodies carry out on the one hand with the requirements of applied research on the other.

The Scientific Research Council, through its various scientific centers, has managed to carry out 116 research projects in 1984 while next year's plan for scientific research includes the performance of more than 460 works of research. The research carried out in 1984 was broken down as follows:

The Agricultural Research Center, 43 works of research; the Life Sciences Center, 13 works; the Oil Research Center, 29 works; the Construction Research Center, 12 works; the Solar Energy Research Center, eight works; the Space and Astronomy Research Center, eight works; and the Center of Electronic Research, three works. The Center of Agricultural and Water Resources Research managed, on the basis of the research it carried out in 1984, to register solutions to some agricultural problems, for instance studying the effects of some funguses attached to grains of wheat on the rate of germination and combatting them, studying the effect of planting times on the productivity of six classes of soybeans and the effect of blacking out soil with greenhouses and their effect on the tomato crop output, and in addition studying the effect of covers in resisting low temperatures for the production of tomatoes in greenhouses.

The Life Sciences Center also emphasized certain environmental research works such as a study of the concentration of certain chemical elements, heavy elements and organic compounds and their composition in the microbiological contents of drinking water in Baghdad, the performance of the study on pollution of nursing mothers' milk by chloride organic pesticides, and a study of the analysis and exploitation of solid animal wastes put out by the tannery in Baghdad. In the area of microorganisms, a study was made of the chemical experiment of cellulose waste through the use of inorganic acids, and the Cell Department carried out a study determining the effectiveness of (choline estrise) enzymes in blood plasma on a sample of Iraqi society. The Natural Drug and Plant Section of the Life Sciences Center made a pharmacological study of the alkyllia plant, a chemical pharmacological study on the Iraqi azarole plant and the extraction of a chemical from this plant which affects the heart and coronary artery, since it has a positive effect in lowering high blood pressure.

The Construction Research Center managed to study the effect of the characteristics of concrete after it is remixed at various temperatures and carried out research on the manufacture of gypsum products in Iraq.

In the area of architecture and the environment, the Construction Research Center carried out a study on the spatial measurements of children's buildings in nurseries and evaluated the noise level in Baghdad. In the area of petroleum engineering, a study was performed on the effect of the injection of alkaline water through the use of sodium carbonate on oil recovery; in the area of refining a study was carried out on the use of the sulphur separation process on Kirkuk crude oil.

In the area of petrochemicals, a study on the solvent distillation of heavy lubricating oil was carried out and in the area of chemical industries a scientific study was made on the chemical composition of some oil products.

In the areas of space sciences and astronomy, a study was made on the origin of plasma close to the earth. In the area of solar energy, a study was made

to calculate heating and cooling temperature days in Iraq, a study on the thermal performance of the designs of homes in the country, a study of the engineering design of a solar house and calculations on the passive use of solar energy.

There is a study on the production of hydrogen by thermal chemical means using copper chloride.

In the Electronic Research Center, which was established recently, a study was carried out on the use of computers to determine the health state of patients and a study was carried out on the use of microcomputers in evaluating multi-measurement equipment.

The performance of scientists' activities in other areas of specialization in 1984, which were evident in the form of scientific research, scientific exhibits and scientific publications, and the efforts of science students (researchers of the future) through their scientific conferences (the National Federation of Students and Youth of Iraq held its seventh annual conference in March 1984);

And the contributions by men of the scientific media in the country: all this indicates the features of the resurgence of science in the new Iraq.

The Iraq of victory, progress and construction.

11887
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5 April 1985

ISRAEL

YEDI'OT INSISTS TAMIR-ABU 'AWDAH MEETING TOOK PLACE

TA141140 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 14 Mar 85 p 14

[Article by Smadar Peri: "Behind the Secret Meeting in Cairo: Cairo Wants to Listen and Form an Impression"]

[Text] It is in the nature of secret meetings between Israeli officials and Arab representatives for their existence to be firmly denied as soon as they are publicized. Such meetings have taken place in the past, and eventually--after passing the natural stage of official denials--they were made public.

It seems that meetings between Israelis and Jordanians have been denied more than any other meetings since the establishment of the state: The meetings between Golda Meir and 'Abdallah, Dayan and Husayn, and the Peres-Allon-Bar-lev and Husayn meeting. The rules of the game are very simple: It is the job of the correspondent to publish the information he has, whereas it is the job of the politician to prevent the publication or to deny it.

The meeting which was rumored to have taken place in Cairo approximately 2 weeks ago between Avraham Tamir, the director general of the prime minister's office, and Jordanian Minister of State 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, did indeed take place, and all the denials will not change this fact. There is too much evidence pointing to its existence, and there are too many elements who are party to the contents of the meeting.

Following all the commotion here as to whether this meeting took place, it is now time to examine the motives behind the meeting. President Mubarak was on his way for a work session with President Reagan, in which he intended to raise his new initiative which centers around the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. This, however, was not enough, if Mubarak sought to convince the U.S. President to support his initiative and exert pressure on Israel, he had to show that he was acting with Israel's full knowledge. Mubarak--who is more and more seen as an honest and consistent leader of the peace process--could then claim in the United States that his new initiative was not planned against Israel, but just the opposite.

The secret meeting between the Jordanian minister of state and the director general of the prime minister's office was meant to bring Israel into the picture--and all the denials will not change the fact. This was another in a series of meetings--all of which were intended to be kept secret for the time being--which point to the fact that Egypt, and Jordan as well, actually want to maintain a dialogue with Israel, rather than act behind Jerusalem's back.

This is what happened approximately 6 months ago, when a special message to Jerusalem divulged to the prime minister the renewal of relations between Jordan and Egypt, even before the event was ceremoniously publicized. This is also what happened some 4 weeks ago, when Dr Muhammad 'Abdallah, the special Egyptian envoy, was sent to Romania to brief Peres and Weizman about the new Egyptian initiative, even before it was made public. This was also the case with Dr Usamah Al-Baz, who came to Jerusalem 2 weeks ago to learn about Israel's reactions and positions.

All the aforementioned envoys tried to convince, prove, and assure us that Cairo, as well as Amman, do not intend to act behind our back, and to draw a last minute "PLO" card which we were not informed of in advance. All the messages brought by these envoys also reiterated the declaration which characterizes Mubarak since commencing his post: Egypt will preserve the peace treaty with Israel.

When, prior to the initiative, the Egyptians, Jordanians, and Palestinians evaluated the situation in Israel and the Israeli reactions which could be expected, a clear division into two camps emerged: The camp which would reject the idea in principle, made up of those who find it convenient to maintain the status quo; and, on the other hand, the camp which wants guarantees, which needs convincing, and which wants to feel like a partner in order to support the new process.

This was the main motive behind the secret meeting: To calm us, to maintain a dialogue through which they can convince us, to create an impression, and to listen to us as well. In effect, they wanted to appeal to the open-minded among us to the Israeli peace camp, and say: Whoever is interested in the continuation of the process, let him know that we do not intend to leave Israel on the sidelines, but rather to involve it in all the stages--both the open and the secret ones--of the long, complicated and difficult process which awaits all of us.

And a personal note: In Israel, the correspondent often finds himself avoiding publishing certain articles. Often he himself must judge the ratio between the damage and benefits which would result from such publicity. This time I have decided to publish. The benefit seems to me seven times greater than the damage. It is likely that the initial storm which was caused will subside quickly. All that remains now is to examine the results against the background of the positive messages and signals which were transmitted during the secret meeting in Cairo.

CSO: 4400/95

ISRAEL

ISRAEL PERMITS BURIAL OF 'TERRORISTS' IN WEST BANK

TA282045 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] For the first time, the Defense Ministry has granted permission for the bodies of three terrorists who took part in attacks against Israel to be brought back for burial. One terrorist was killed in the hijacking of a Sabena Airlines plane in 1972. The plane was taken over at Ben-Gurion Airport. Israeli security men disguised as mechanics killed a terrorist and freed the hostages in one of the first raids of its kind 13 years ago. The Defense Ministry also gave permission for two terrorists who took part in a clash with security forces in the Hebron Hills 9 years ago to be brought back for burial. The families assured the authorities there would be no trouble at the reinternment ceremony. Some limitations on the ceremonies may be imposed.

CSO: 4400/105

ISRAEL

PLO PROPAGANDA FILMS SEIZED IN GALILEE

TA151625 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1555 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] 'Akko, 15 Mar (ITIM)--PLO propaganda films which were screened on a video in a coffee shop in Kafr Manda in the Galilee have been seized by police.

The ITIM correspondent reports that an inquiry team, headed by Staff Sergeant Major Dahir Sa'd, raided the coffee shop after some surveillance and seized six such videocassettes.

ITIM correspondent Arye Me'ir notes this is the first time that the police managed to seize such videocassettes although it has been 2 years now that rumors have been circulating in the western Galilee that films prepared by the PLO propaganda office are screened in private homes. Several raids had been carried but none of them was successful.

The ITIM correspondent notes that when the films were being shown, the Kafr Manda coffee house was crowded. Anti-Israeli propaganda has been continuing in the Galilee for quite a while now with the help of videos and radio-taperecorders. The material originates in Judaea, Samaria and Lebanon.

The videocassettes and cassettes include sermons by Muslim preachers calling for Jihad against Israel. This, and hostile songs occasionally heard in weddings, come on top of the hostile literature circulating in the area.

Knesset member Mikha'el Eytan submitted a query to the police affairs minister on this at the time.

The owner of the coffee shop in Kafr Manda was brought before the magistrates' court in 'Akko this morning. Justice Me'ir Dowek instructed that the owner, Rumi Fadil 'Alim, 27, be detained for 15 days.

The Galilee District police commander, Ya'aqov Ganot, said the investigation is under way and additional detentions are to be expected.

CSO: 4400/95

ISRAEL

POLL SHOWS LABOR LEADING OVER LIKUD

TA150913 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 15 Mar 85 pp 1, 14

[Hanokh and Rafi Smith public opinion poll]

[Text] The Labour bloc leads the Likud bloc in the Smith Research Centre's latest public opinion survey. In the poll, conducted among 1,300 Jews during the last week of February, Labour and its allies were preferred by 50 percent of those surveyed, the Likud-bloc parties were backed by 44 percent.

The survey showed a 3-percent gain by Labour, and an 8-percent drop by the Likud since the July 1984 Knesset elections.

One percent of the respondents expressed a preference for another party, while 5 percent had no preference. The Labour lead over the Likud, when the two parties are taken in isolation, is 40 percent to 26 percent. But the margin becomes more modest when the two major blocs are considered. In July 1984, the Likud bloc held a 52-47 percent lead over Labour among Jewish voters.

<u>Party or bloc</u>	<u>February 1985</u>	<u>Knesset vote</u>	<u>Percentage change</u>
Labour	40	37	plus 3
Close to Labour	10	10	--
Total, Labour bloc	50	47	plus 3
Likud	26	36	minus 10
Close to Likud	9.5	5.5	plus 4
Religious	8.5	10.5	minus 2
Total, Likud bloc	44	52	minus 8
Other, unaffiliated	1	1	--
No preference	5	--	plus 5

In the Labour bloc, there was no total shift in voter preference. But there was a realignment of support. Shulamit Aloni's Citizens Right Movement gained, as did MAPAM. The latter, appearing on the survey for the first time, gained over 2 percent of the vote, while Yiga'el Hurvitz's OMETZ, Yahad of 'Ezer Weizman, and to a more modest extent, Shinuy lost support.

In the Likud and pro-Likud bloc, Tehiya and Meir Kahane's KAKH scored solid gains, mainly at the expense of the Likud but also from some of the religious parties. Tehiya captured 6 percent of the Jewish vote in the February survey, while KAKH, got 3 percent. Most of the 5 percent who expressed no political preferences in February said that they had voted Likud in 1984.

Overall, the shift to Labour was not sufficient to enable it to set up a government without parties of the Likud bloc, unless it got Arab support or was backed by most of those in the "no preference" category.

Meanwhile, leading Labour personalities were more favoured than their Likud counterparts. To the question, "Do you think that the following persons are fulfilling their jobs well or poorly?" the percentages answering were as follows:

The percentage approving the prime minister's performance, 65 percent, was quite high. It also represents a complete reversal of his public image since before the 1984 Knesset elections. Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin and Education Minister Yitzhaq Navon both enjoyed similar levels of public approval.

None of the top three Likud leaders had a comparable level of public approval. Deputy Premier David Levi appears to have lost some support, while backing for Industry and Trade Minister Ari'el Sharon remains at a low ebb. Sharon is the only one of the top ministers with a high level of public disapproval. In the February Smith poll, approximately 40 percent of the interviewees expressed strong disapproval of Sharon's performance.

<u>Leader</u>	<u>Percentage expressing approval</u>	
	<u>February 1985</u>	<u>May 1984 (1)</u>
Shim'on Peres, prime minister	65	--
Yitzhaq Rabin, defense minister	65	--
Yitzhaq Navon, education minister	66	--
Yitzhaq Shamir, foreign minister	49	46
David Levi, housing minister	49	57
Ari'el Sharon, trade and industry	34	35

(1) In May 1984 Yitzhaq Shamir was prime minister and Sharon minister without portfolio.

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ISRAEL

GALILEE SETTLEMENTS SUFFERING FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES

Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 21 Feb 85 p 4

[Title: "26 Settlements on Lebanese Border and 25 in the Judean Hills Are Fighting for Their Lives"]

[Text] Fifty-one hill settlements, 26 on the Lebanese border and 25 in the Judean Hills, are in financial difficulty so great as to threaten the continuation of their existence--thus was reported last evening by Rahamim Yekuty, director of the Organization of Galilee Settlements, and Yiga'el Akhdar, director of the Organization of Settlements in the Jerusalem Approaches, which are in the Judean Hills, in an emergency session, which took place with the participation of Settlement representatives, in the Settlement (Moshav) Movement main office in Tel Aviv.

The speakers determined that the crisis stems from defective policy, implemented by past agriculture ministers, starting with Aharon Ozen and continuing with Pesah Gruper, when they illogically increased the number of egg-laying hens in the hill settlements, rather than introducing other production means. Thus millions of surplus eggs were produced without a promised price.

The speakers complained that despite all promises given in the past by the various ministers of agriculture, 12,000 thousand promised dunams in the Zevulun valley were not given to the hill settlements for planting orchards, as an additional production means. In the meantime the hill settlements are supported solely by egg production, which provides them with only a half day's daily work.

Relating to the withdrawal of the IDF from Lebanon, Rahamim Yekuty called for a strengthening of the settlements that block the border to Lebanon. He reported that in a conversation with Prime Minister Shimon Peres, on the eve of his departure for abroad, and with the General Staff, he requested of both of them that provision for bomb shelters in the settlements be made and that a security fence be built around them. "We will not abandon our land, no matter what happens," said Yekuty, "but we are demanding that it be made possible for us to live here in honor and in security."

9182

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ISRAEL

CHAIR ESTABLISHED IN SALINE IRRIGATION RESEARCH

Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 17 Feb 85 p 15

[Article: "Chair in Saline Water"]

[Text] On the 10th of the month a chair was dedicated at Ben Gurion University in the Negev, in memory of Professor H. Boiko, under the authority of Dr Dov Pasternak.

Israel and the United States are considered the leaders in the world in the area of applied research in saline irrigation (water which is comprised of between one thousand to many thousands of milligrams of salt per liter) and in sea water. Most deserts contain great quantities of ground water; however, it is comprised of a high salt concentration.

The United States commenced research in the area of plant irrigation employing saline water in the 1920's. In Israel, the late Professor Hugo Boiko was considered the pioneer in the area of saline ground water irrigation (and sea water, which contains a higher percentage of salt content). He immigrated to Israel in 1935, was appointed the Mandate Government Ecologist, and upon establishment of the State, an ecological advisor in the Ministry of Agriculture and in the Office of the Prime Minister. At first, after immigrating to Israel, Professor Boiko carried out many research studies in the area of desert ecology in all the countries of the Near East. In 1961, when he retired, he continued his scientific work as a consultant in Israel, in India, in the United States, in UNESCO, and on the matter of causing the desert to bloom. Professor Boiko carried out a portion of his research at the Institute for Research on the Negev--out of which developed the Institutes for Applied Research of Ben Gurion University in the Negev.

Professor Boiko's wife, Dr Elizabeth Boiko was the scientist who planted the first garden plants in Eilat and raised them on saline water. Dr Elizabeth Boiko established the botanical garden on the grounds of the Institute for Research on the Negev. For many years this garden was one of the best known garden sites in Be'er Sheva.

A breakthrough in the area of saline water irrigation occurred in 1971, when at Kibbutz Mash'avi Sadeh an experimental station was established for examining the influence of irrigation employing local ground water on agricultural growth. The station was established by Dr Dov Pasternak from the Institute for Negev Research, now called the Institutes for Applied Research of Ben Gurion University of the Negev, who carries out his research with Dr Yo'el Da-Malach of Kibbutz Revivim, and by two additional bodies: The Ramat Hanegev Regional Council and the Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency.

Experiments have proven that cotton yields are greater when it is irrigated with saline water than when it is irrigated with fresh water. As to wheat and fodder--saline water had no negative effect on them. Based on these findings, the Settlement Department has established four new settlements in the Ramat Hanegev area: Ashlim, Tlalim, Rotemim and Qadesh Barne'a, all of which based their agriculture on saline irrigation. In the near future Dr Pasternak's achievements, including those in the development of methods for irrigation using saline water, will be applied in 14 additional settlements.

In the next stage of research at Ramat Hanegev, a larger experimental station which stretches over 500 dunams was established near Ashlim. Since commencing their research, Dr Pasternak and Da-Malach have tested more than 25 crops, some of which have been found to be suited to saline irrigation. Among these crops are melons, celery, broccoli, tomatoes for processing, and Kochia--a garden plant raised for exportation by Kibbutz Rotemim and Kibbutz Tlalim.

Dr Pasternak serves as the Israeli coordinator and chief investigator in a joint research project of Israel, Egypt and the United States, financed by the American Agency for International Development, which deals with investigation of arid areas. Dr Pasternak today also is involved with joint research projects by Israel, the United States, Jamaica, and Mexico.

In recent years Dr Pasternak has also been involved with use of sea water for irrigation, which is financially most worthwhile. At this initiative, an experimental station for sea water irrigation has been established in Ashqelon. At this station the durability of hundreds of plants to saline irrigation is tested. To date three arid plants and two types of trees have been found.

9182

CSO: 4423/13

ISRAEL

EGYPTIAN AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION GIVES NEWS CONFERENCE

TA171700 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1620 GMT 17 Mar 85

[Text] Beersheba, 17 Mar (ITIM)--Egypt is benefiting from Israeli know-how as part of the joint project for research into arid zones, particularly in the fields of irrigation with saline water and the development of medicinal plants. This was said today at noon by the undersecretary [title as received] of the Egyptian Agriculture and Food Security Ministry, Dr Muhammad (Sassuki), who is currently visiting Israel at the head of an Egyptian delegation to attend the deliberations of the joint committee for research into arid zones. He made the remarks at a news conference held in the Institute of Applied Research at Ben-Gurion University of the Negev.

Dr Muhammad (Sassuki) said that on the basis of the know-how and experience acquired within the framework of the cooperation between the two countries, experts in agricultural research in Egypt had developed a new type of tomato which is irrigated with saline water. He also said that the Egyptian delegation is currently visiting Israel as part of the deliberations of the joint committee and there are 12 scientists and research workers in the delegation.

At the news conference he reported further that the agricultural cooperation between the two countries began in 1982 with the financial backing of the U.S. Agency for International Development, through the San Diego University of California. The joint project will last for 5 years and its primary goal is to create a framework for cooperation between the countries in everything connected with irrigation using saline water, as well as in other fields. Each country has its own working plan and there is a full link between the research workers in both countries.

The director of the Ministry of Agriculture's Joint Agricultural Planning and Development Authority, Professor Shmu'el Pohoryles, said at the news conference that the project was of supreme practical significance, taking into consideration the fact that 90 percent of Egyptian territory and 60 percent of Israeli territory are desert. Professor Pohoryles also said the project had three components: "The fostering of food plants that can be irrigated with saline water; the development of suitable irrigation techniques; the development of fodder in desert conditions, and the genetical improvement of animals."

The achievements made to date in the joint project have contributed to the development of the central Negev. The new settlements established in the Negev--Ashalim, Telalim, Retamim, and Qadesh Barnea'—base their agriculture on saline water.

The head of the Egyptian delegation said the project had contributed to the development of areas of sandy agriculture east of Alexandria.

As part of the project, two Egyptian students are now completing further education in the experimental farm in the Negev Plateau, and so far more than 15 Israeli research workers have visited Egypt within the framework of the project.

CSO: 4400/95

ISRAEL

STATISTICS SHOW DISLOCATION OF MALE EMPLOYMENT

Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 18 Feb 85 p 9

[Article: "Where Have The Unemployed Disappeared?"]

[Text] For about 10 years the Israeli economy has been characterized by such low growth rates as to be nearly frozen. The growth rate in various branches of the economy since 1973 has been an average 3-3.5 percent yearly, in contrast with approximately 9 percent in the decade between 1961-1972.

The Israeli population increased during this period by about 900,000, from 3.25 million to 4.15 million, about 28 percent. The population in the 14 years and above age bracket increased from 2.17 million to 2.81 million, by 29.6 percent. The civilian labor force increased from 1.067 million to 1.4 million, by 30.2 percent. The 14 years and above age group comprised of those who do not belong to the civilian labor force increased by a similar measure. The rate of participation of the population in the civilian labor force remained low and without change, and comprises something less than half of the work age population (around 49 percent).

70,000 Males Disappeared from the Civilian Work Force

In contrast, a change occurred in the sexual division of the employed: the proportion of men in the civilian labor force decreased, from 68.5 percent to 63.5 percent of the total men, while the portion of women entering the labor force increased, from about 30 percent to 36.6 percent. Had the men maintained their level of participation in the civilian labor force at the 1972 rate, the number of participants in the civilian labor force would have reached 950,000 thousand instead of 880,000 men. In other words, over the last decade, 70,000 men disappeared from the civilian labor force.

To the picture of this situation it must be added that amongst those men employed, the numbers of those temporarily absent from work increased from 39,000 to 78,000 men (in 1982 to 86,000 men). That is to say, that while according to statistics of the Central Statistics Bureau men in the

civilian labor force increased by only 18.6 percent, the number of those "temporarily absent from work" rose by 100 percent when compared with 1983 (by 119 percent when compared with 1982). Lost jobs due to this growth in absenteeism is close to 40,000 men.

This picture is worsened also by the numbers of those employed part time. In 1972 they numbered 70,000, but reached 141,000 in 1983. Part time employed are defined as those working between 1-34 hours per week. The number of part time employed men increased from about 83,000 to 141,000 men (from 9.4 percent to 16.1 percent). Based on the assumption that on the average they worked half time in both periods, about 30,000 positions disappeared.

Partial Rather Than Full Time Employment

The number of full time employed men almost did not change--about 615,000 men in 1972, and an identical number a decade later. While according to the increase in the population of adults 14 years old and above--also reflected in the size of participation in the civilian labor force of 50 percent--the number of full time employed men should have increased by 150,000. Men's work places were taken in part by women, who, as was stated, increased their participation in the civilian labor force and amongst the employed. However, this increase was expected, in light of the fact that the number of women working during the '70s was low and still remains low when compared to international standards. Thus, it seems the principle problem of the Israeli economy is--where did the 150,000 male work years disappear to?

The explanation lies partly in the increase in compulsory military service from 2.5 to 3 years. this increase accounting for about 25 labor years. Since there is no data on the size of the regular army, the career army, and the reserves, we can only rely on foreign sources, such as the Center for Strategic Studies in London, which publishes estimates yearly.

Nearly a Quarter of a Million Men Are Employed in the Security Forces

According to these estimates, the Israeli regular army numbers about 140,000 in compulsory service, and another approximately 45,000 in the career army. To these numbers must be added another approximately 10,000 civilian employees of the IDF, and about 30,000 men in terms of reservists' labor years. The estimated number of reservists is calculated on the basis of the increase in those temporarily absent from work. To this may be added those serving in the border patrol from the police force, and the civilian guard.

Accordingly, it may be determined that on any given day about 220-230,000 men are in the security forces--about 16 percent of the civilian labor force. If we add to them the number of the unemployed, who comprise about 6 percent of the labor force, and the number of part time employees it seems that a quarter of the total potential labor force is either employed in the security sector or else is unemployed.

Thus the "low" official rates of unemployment in Israel should surprise no one. In Western European nations suffering from unemployment the number of the unemployed is somewhere close to 10 percent, but the number employed in the security forces is no more than 2 or 3 percent of the relevant-aged population. In Israel, the security forces have absorbed the surplus population.

Accordingly, the problem of transition of Israel from a recession regime to a regime of economic growth is stuck in this bottleneck. It is imperative to transfer the human resources of the most fruitful labor age--18 to 35--from employment in security forces to employment in production of products and negotiable services. The labor force employed by the security network includes the best professionals: engineers, electronics workers, computer workers, technicians, metalworkers, etc.

The Solution--Decreasing the Size of Forces

The solution must be a decrease in compulsory service from 3 to 2 or 2.5 years, a decrease in the career army by at least 10,000 men, and a decrease in reserve service from 30,000 labor years to 12,000 labor years. A decrease in military service will also release financial resources which can be transferred and invested in the economy. However for production investments carrying positive capital gains, capital could be raised abroad. Investments in the production sector bring positive capital gains and thus are capable of returning the capital investment. It is also possible to draft sums as suppliers' credit, and from government bodies abroad that are interested in encouraging export of equipment from their countries. Of course the capital investments from abroad must be complemented by the addition of human resources in the country, and local expenses. These local resources have been transferred, out of all proportion to the country's economic ability, to the security network.

There is no doubt that there were reasons for this in the Middle East reality, but the healing of the economy will not be achieved by monetary means and by increasing the taxes on travelers abroad, but rather only by changing the structure of the economy and redistribution of human resources and capital, between investments and growth, and between the security forces.

Participation of Men in the Civilian Labor Force (numbers in thousands)

unemployable	temporarily absent from work	employed part time	employed full time	not in the civilian labor force	population of men 14 years and above	year
<u>7</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>615</u>	<u>340</u>	<u>1,082</u>	<u>1972</u>
15	86	123	615	498	1,359	1982
<u>15</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>625</u>	<u>506</u>	<u>1,386</u>	<u>1983</u>

Source: Central Statistics Bureau

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ISRAEL

CUTBACKS IN DEFENSE MINISTRY PLANNED

Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 20 Feb 85 p 4

[Article by Miriam Mintzer-Ya'ari: "Approximately 8,000 Employees in the Defense Ministry To Be Fired"]

[Text] Maj Gen (Reserves) Menahem Miron, the director general of the Ministry of Defense, said yesterday at a meeting of top management of "Kur" held in Zikhron Ya'akov, that a cut of \$400 million, which is 13 percent of the total defense budget, has been made.

As a result, the Defense Ministry will have to fire about 8,000 employees, and there will be a decrease of approximately 6 percent in salaries. Fuel expenses will decrease by 11 percent, and the decrease in building and service expenses will reach 73 percent.

More Sales to the United States

The reduction of the budget will be affected by the strength of the IDF's activities. Miron pointed out that there will be a doubling and tripling of defense export to the United States, with the renewal of the U.O.Y. agreement. The agreement today includes sales of items and projects which in the past were not covered by it, but after they were revealed during the war in Lebanon the defense establishment is permitting their sale.

Joe Levy, head of the auditing department of "Kur," who spoke to the conference attendees on goals and plans for 1985, said that in the local market a decrease in sales is foreseen. In the building industry, for example, a 15 percent decrease in sales is expected. In communications equipment a decrease of 17 percent is foreseen. No increase is expected for food products and consumer items.

Recession Economy and Difficult Conditions

"Our goal," said Joe Levy, "is an increase in export as the sole alternative to retreat in our situation, increased efficiency and economic spending, preservation of the present employment level, and reducing importation of products and local competitors--and I do not know how all this can be done at once."

The Managing Director of "Kur," Yeshiyahu Gavish reported that the level of employment at "Kur" plants has been maintained (34,000 employees) and that 12 plants are to be built in development towns. Five plants have already been built and the rest are in various stages of planning and construction. "In the year 1985," said Gavish, "we will be operating in a recessed economy and in difficult conditions."

9182

CSO: 4423/13

ISRAEL

JOURNALIST WILL NOT BE TRIED FOR ATTENDING PNC

TA261001 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0922 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Text] The journalist Arnon Kapeliuk will not be tried for his attendance at the PNC in Amman about 3 months ago. This has been decided by the attorney general, Prof Yitzhaq Zamir. Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar reports that from the police investigation ordered by the attorney general, it emerges that prior to travelling to Jordan, Kapeliuk contacted a senior element in the defense establishment and informed him of his intention of going to Jordan and taking advantage of ties he had there to bring back documents for the defense establishment that would help in dealing with the Israeli prisoners and those missing. The defense elements who knew about the planned trip took no action to stop it. Post factum, Kapeliuk did not bring the documents referred to. Taking into account the circumstances of the affair, the attorney general has decided not to submit a charge sheet against Kapeliuk, but he did warn him that the prosecutor's policy is to put anyone suspected of similar crimes on trial.

That conference was also attended by another Israeli, Uri Davis, who lives abroad. The attorney general has asked the police for Uri Davis to be interrogated by them on his entry into Israel, on suspicion of having committed the crime of illegal entry into an Arab country.

CSO: 4400/105

ISRAEL

BRIEFS

FEWER LEBANESE TREATED--Southern Lebanon, 17 Mar (ITIM)--A decrease of about 50 percent in the number of people seeking treatment in the Good Fence clinics and the hospitals in Israel has been noted since the accelerated development of the hospital in Marj 'Uyun with the aid of the IDF liaison unit. The data reported to the ITIM correspondent in the north show that some 30 people arrive in Israeli outpatient clinics each month compared with 70 people in previous months. About 32 patients are being directed to hospitals in Israel compared with 140 in previous months (not including maternity cases). In February there were 969 days of hospitalization in Marj 'Uyun compared with 160 to date. The Marj 'Uyun hospital outpatients clinics treated 3,370 people compared with 900 in April 1984. The IDF liaison unit continues to accompany the Marj 'Uyun hospital and do everything to raise its medical standard to that in Israeli hospitals, something that will in the future stop patients being sent to clinics and hospitals in Israel. [Text] [Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1857 GMT 17 Mar 85]

APPLE EXPORT LEVIES--The Civilian Administration has canceled the levies imposed on the export of apples from the Gaza Strip to Jordan and other Arab countries. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports this step was decided on because of difficulties in exporting citrus fruit from the Gaza Strip and the subsequent accumulation of excess stock. The levy that had been imposed was 300,000 shekels per truckload. Approximately 2 months ago, the levies on the export of eggplant and tomatoes to Jordan were also canceled. [Text] [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 17 Mar 85]

DECLINE IN EXPORTS--In February Israeli exports decreased by 10.5 percent in comparison with January, despite a slight increase in military and diamonds exports. During the first 2 months of 1985, Israeli exports decreased by 11 percent as compared with the average during the final third quarter of 1984; industrial exports was lower by 10 percent as compared to that period. A 7-percent decrease has been registered also in agricultural exports. [Summary] [Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1100 GMT 7 Mar 85 TA]

INCOME TAX REVENUE DOWN--The decline in income tax revenues has resumed. Last month there was a decrease of 15 percent in income tax revenue compared to the month before that. Our correspondent Gadi Sukenik reports that the decrease mainly stems from the acceleration of inflation and the sharp decrease of imports following the cancellation of the freeze on the rate of the dollar. During last month there was a sharp decrease in the import of consumer goods. Imports of refrigerators, television sets, cars, and video cassette recorders decreased by more than 75 percent. [Text] [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 3 Mar 85 TA]

AGREEMENT WITH MEXICO--A Mexican delegation and representatives of the Energy and Infrastructure Industry signed an aide memoire on 28 February on extending the Mexican national petroleum company's purchases in Israel. The company will begin to purchase Israeli goods as soon as next month, and will also draw up a full procurement plan for this year. The agreement was signed in the presence of the Mexican ambassador to Israel, Mr Raul Valdez, and the director general of the Energy and Infrastructure Ministry, Dr Natan Arad. It complements the agreements on expanding Israeli-Mexican trade signed last month in Mexico City by Minister Shahal and his Mexican counterpart. [Summary] [Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1140 GMT 28 Feb 85 TA]

NORTHERN SETTLEMENTS ESTABLISHING INTEREST GROUP--The heads of the settlements along the northern border are in the process of establishing a permanent forum that will represent their cause. Yosi Goldberg, the head of the Metulla local council, has told our correspondent Hayim Hecht that it has been decided that an urgent meeting with the prime minister will be requested. The heads of the northern settlements are calling on Shim'on Peres to initiate a law that will specify the government's commitments regarding the security and economic situation of the settlements following the IDF'S withdrawal from Lebanon. [Text] [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 24 Feb 85]

CSO: 4400/105

JORDAN

AL-RA'Y URGES ARAB POWER BALANCE WITH ISRAEL

JN030843 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 3 Mar 85 pp 1, 20

[Editorial: "Balance, Then Dialogue"]

[Text] Israeli terrorism in southern Lebanon and the West Bank has entered a new phase characterized by cowardly hysteria. In Tyre District the village of Ma'rakah has been exposed to savage repressive operations in which the aggressors, who are armed to the teeth, have flexed their muscles against defenseless civilians. In Bi'r Zayt, in the West Bank, the university has been subjected to provocative campaigns by the occupation forces, who have announced that the university is now a military zone! It is obvious that these practices are part of a premediated plan to kill the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples' spirit of resistance. They are also a clear indication that the Israeli aggressors are now further removed from the peace process than at any time before.

In view of this situation, it has become essential to use against these real Israeli intentions the method that will deter and change them--an advanced form of resistance that will inflict more losses on the aggressors. It is no secret that it was the heavy losses inflicted on them in Sidon that forced them to withdraw from that city. Therefore, we must use the language that they will understand and that will impress upon them that they are not the only power in the region and also that the occupied territory is a time bomb, not a green paradise.

The Israeli aggressors have expressed and are still expressing through their statements and practices their determination to swallow up the land and to force an Arab surrender; hence Israel's no's that disavow the Palestinian people's right to their land and self-determination and Israel's terrorist acts that have spread from southern Lebanon to the West Bank. It is obvious that these coercive no's and practices result from the lack of a balance between Arab power and the aggressors. There is no doubt that all calls and efforts for just peace in the region will continue to fall on deaf ears so long as there is no such balance. In all honesty, therefore, this means that any dialogue held with the aggressors, or their American allies, will be like a dialogue of the deaf, unless such a dialogue is preceded by the achievement of a balance that will convince these people that any delay in a just settlement of the issue is bound to cost the aggressors an unbearable price.

The whole world knows the Arabs are sincere in their call for peace. This fact need no further proof, but response from the Israeli aggressors and their American allies. We must point out that such a response will be achieved, not by the call for dialogue and the exchange of arguments, but by the conviction of the intransigents that the response to the Arab peace call no longer tolerates further procrastination and delay. This conviction will be possible only if the Arabs succeed in achieving the balance, which is now indispensable. Only then will the aggressors hastily respond to the Arab peace call. Their no's and hysterical practices will disappear and they will realize the need to conduct a serious dialogue. This clearly means that the road begins with the balance, because it is the one factor that will lead to dialogue.

CSO: 4400/103

JORDAN

SEISMOLOGIC SURVEY OPERATIONS FOR OIL EXPLORATION

Iraqi Team Arrives

JN201208 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 20 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Amman (AL-DUSTUR)--An Iraqi seismological team arrived in Amman the day before yesterday to carry out seismological operations in the Dead Sea areas in search of oil.

The Iraqi seismological team, which consists of 20 technicians and administrators, will start work at the beginning of April by carrying out a series of detailed field experiments in the search for oil. The team will also carry out a geological survey of 900 square kilometers of land.

Another seismological team recently left Jordan for Baghdad after carrying out survey operations in Jordan that lasted for 14 months, covering 1800 square kilometers including regions located south, north, and east of Amman.

Iraqi Oil Expert Arrives

JN101537 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Amman, 10 March (PETRA)--Hatim Majid al-Bayyati, a geophysics expert and head of the Iraqi team that is carrying out seismologic survey operations for oil exploration in Jordan, arrived in Amman today. He was accompanied by a number of the team members from the Iraqi Oil Company. Al-Bayati will hold talks with Natural Resources Authority officials on the team's work in Jordan, particularly the seismologic surveys the authority needs in the Dead Sea area for oil exploration purposes. It is worth noting that the survey operations will begin in the next few days, as soon as all of the team members arrive.

CSO: 4400/103

JORDAN

BRIEFS

FRENCH LOAN AGREEMENT--Amman, 7 March (PETRA)--A Jordanian delegation returned from Paris yesterday after signing a loan agreement between the Jordanian and French Governments. Dr Ziyad Fariz, Planning Ministry under secretary and head of the delegation, said that under the agreement the French Government will give Jordan a loan of 660 million francs consisting of two parts, the first on easy terms and the other with commercial terms. The sum of 460 million francs is allocated to finance the second stage of the Telecommunication Corporation's urban and rural projects, while 200 million francs is allocated to finance development projects in various sectors. [Excerpt] [Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 7 Mar 85 JN]

CSO: 4400/103

LEBANON

SOUTH LEBANON SHI'ITE LEADER DAUD DAUD ON ISRAEL, GOALS

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 15 Feb 85 pp 1, 15

[Article by Nils-Erik Ekstrand: "We Are Prepared to Die"]

[Text] "We pray to God for martyrdom and are prepared to blow ourselves up in opposition to the Israelis' tanks. But we do not intend to pursue them into Israel, we only want them out of our small, war-weary country."

This is what Daud Daud, Moslem Shiite leader in South Lebanon, told DN correspondent Nils-Erik Ekstrand. Seven villages located in the area east of Tyr and south of the Litani River constitute the heart of the Shiite opposition to the Israelis. Along the village streets hang portraits of the Ayatollah Khomeini.

An Israeli military spokesman reported that Israeli soldiers had killed 11 and captured nine guerillas during a conflict near the Awali River in South Lebanon on Thursday.

We were driving along the main street of Tyr, the largest city in South Lebanon. Blue Mediterranean swells were rolling in along the pier in the early spring sunshine, but 27-year old Muhammed Mus Alayoun was killed on this street just a few hours ago, being shot through the head. He was one of those murdered or executed almost daily in South Lebanon.

"He was killed by us in the national opposition movement because he was an Israeli agent," said the Shiite militia leader.

We were now rolling along narrow, torn-up mountain roads on the way to Bidyas, one of the so-called seven villages in the hinterland east of Tyr.

Center

Groves were aglow with newly ripened oranges and birds were singing as if to convince us that this was the idyllic place it seemed to be under the silky blue sky.

However, charred car wrecks, barricades and burned tire remnants provided a slalom course on the narrow roads to Bidyas, proving that this was not an

idyllic spot. Bidyas, Marakeh and five neighboring villages usually refer to themselves as "the liberated country."

Despite the fact that they, like the rest of South Lebanon, have been occupied by the Israelis for almost 3 years, citizens there claim that the Israeli forces do not dare attack the seven villages.

They are the center of the opposition, which the Shiite Amal movement calls Muqawamah Wataniyeh, or the National Opposition Movement.

Geraniums

Here, sabotage groups and suicide patrols always find refuge, they say. Every home is open to them. It is the duty of every man or woman to try to stop the Israeli convoys that raid the villages so that the people they are looking for can get away and hide.

We rolled into Bidyas under green and black flags--green for Islam and black for the Shiite martyrs.

Along the streets hung portraits of Ayatollah Khomeini and Imam Musa Sadr, the Lebanese Shiites' spiritual leaders.

Awaiting us somewhere among the alleys in Bidyas was Daud Daud, the leader of Amal and thus of all Shiites in South Lebanon.

Opposition

Daud did not carry any weapons, nor did his bodyguards, five bearded young men in olive green fatigues. There were surely weapons here, but they were not being fired so as not to give Israeli patrols the opportunity to attack. Daud led us through a gate, across a yard in which there were geraniums in bloom and up on a roof terrace with a good view of Bidyas and the surrounding area.

Daud himself has not participated in any of the 3,000 smaller or larger attacks the Shiites claim to have executed against the Israelis since 1982, but he is, one might say, the head of the political branch of the militia movement in South Lebanon.

On the very day we talked to Daud, four Israeli soldiers were buried, all of them victims of bombings in Lebanon. Two of them died only 200 meters from the Israeli border crossing at Metulla.

"In the beginning, the Israelis did not pay any attention to our declarations of opposition," said Daud.

"They made fun of us, said we were simple and stupid people whom they could easily control. We had no planes, missiles or cannons; there was no need to fear us."

"And as long as we believed that the Israelis were here on a temporary basis only, to drive out the PLO, we had no reason to rise up against them."

Deserting

"But now we are prepared to sacrifice our lives--literally blow ourselves up in opposition to their tanks. If they are stronger in terms of weapons, we are stronger in terms of faith and determination."

"They thought we were like all the other Arabs--just committed to big words, but they learned that we are different."

"The Israelis tried to establish various Lebanese militia groups here and distributed weapons to the National Guard, the Shia army, or whatever they called them. Their goal was to provide security, they said."

"Originally, their ambition was to arm 15,000 Lebanese in militia friendly to the Israelis. This goal was later reduced to 10,000, and later still to 5,000, and now they say there are 2,000 in their Lahd-militia. But men are deserting the Lahd every day--four to five throw away their weapons daily."

Martyrs

"Yes," said Daud, "Israel treats us with an iron hand--but the harder the hand comes down, the more persistent becomes our opposition. Israel is learning the same lesson here as did the Soviet Union in Afghanistan and the United States in Vietnam."

"How important is it to your opposition that you are Shiites?"

"Oh, this means everything. The important thing in our religion is martyrdom--"bertiar."

"We pray to God for "bertiar"--i.e., for martyrdom. Since we cannot fight the enemy with weapons, we have to sacrifice our lives."

Daud was expressing the essence of the Shiite faith and the Shiites attitude toward life and death:

Muhammed's grandson, Hussein, gave his life in an almost mythical battle at Kerbala, Iraq in the year 680, when he rose in rebellion against the caliph of Damascus, whom the Shiites did not consider to be Muhammed's true heir.

Since then, martyrdom has been the central motive in Shiism. Furthermore, the Shiites are often the poorest among the Moslems and, therefore, it has become natural for them to connect the fight against oppression with the ideal of martyrdom.

Optimism

"And this is what is happening right now in South Lebanon," said Daud. "There are many here who are willing to sacrifice their lives in order to lift the oppression. But do not confuse martyrdom with suicide," he said.

"Suicide is borne of desperation--but a martyr sacrifices his life based on optimism. A martyr gives his life in order to create a better future for others, not to escape a hopeless life himself."

"What then is the Shiites' strategy in fighting the Israeli occupation?"

Daud's response to this question was more tentative:

"Opposition until we die or win. This is not an opposition by individuals, but by a people. There may be only 20 formal members of the Amal in each village--but it makes no difference how many there are. The number is growing each day and you do not have to be a member of the Amal to participate in the struggle. It makes no difference whether there are 10 or 100 members--we are still supported by the entire population in South Lebanon."

War of Ants

"I call this a war of ants; Israel can kill two, three or four ants--but they must eradicate the entire ant hill in order to conquer us."

"The fact that we are Shiites makes our opposition unassailable. We support Hussein and must do what he did--i.e., sacrifice our lives."

But behind Daud's Shiite rhetoric you glimpse the very real contours of a small, poor people who want to be left alone and live in peace--the less than one million farmers and merchants who live here along the coast or up in the mountains.

"We do not want to pursue the Israelis into Israel with our bombs. We just want them out of our small, war-weary country."

"And we do not want to return to the situation that prevailed here prior to the Israeli occupation in 1982. At that time, we were fighting the PLO, which had encroached itself here in South Lebanon."

"Our village was attacked more than 30 times by the PLO, and they said we were Israeli agents because we did not support the PLO."

"We are weary of 14 years of war and foreign domination (PLO came to Lebanon in 1970, and since it was conquered by Israel in 1982, South Lebanon has been occupied by the Israelis)."

Outside

When Daud summarized Amal's philosophy, it was not done on the basis of any Pan-Arabian or anti-Zionist program. Instead, he expressed the Shiites' feeling of being on the outside, the minority, the disadvantaged in the Moslem world.

"We only want to live peacefully here in our small country--but nobody in the world helps us in our struggle."

"If the Arabs want to help the PLO liberate Palestine--we pray they do not do it from here; let them do it from Syria, Egypt or Jordan."

"Indeed, we are fighting against Israel with our lives here in Lebanon, but the day the Israelis pull back to the international border, we do not intend to attack them with a single bullet or a single time or radio-controlled bomb."

Mounds of Dirt

"What did Daud think would be the result of Israel's initial and partial withdrawal from the Saida area in Lebanon in a few days?"

"In my opinion, the fact that they are withdrawing from Saida means greater pressure on us in this area. But I also think that greater Israeli pressure here will be met by increased opposition."

"This will require greater sacrifices on our part, but I am still optimistic. Although greater Israeli pressure is already being felt here, in that they are piling up mounds of dirt across the access roads and blocking off villages, I remain optimistic."

"When I talk to young people in the opposition movement, they say they are glad and not afraid. And when I ask them why, they answer:"

"Earlier we had to make our way down to the coastal road to ambush the Israelis; now they are here and now we can get them just outside the village."

8952

CSO: 3650/173

PALESTINIAN AFFAIRS

INTERVIEW WITH WEST BANK'S ANWAR AL-KHATIB

JN081217 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 8 Mar 85 pp 1, 16

[Jamal al-'Alawi dispatch]

[Text] Amman--Jerusalem Governor Anwar al-Khatib has said: We are determined to remain steadfast in the territories and to remain there, and our only recourse is truth and patience. He added that the homeland is cherished and leaving could not be tolerated except under hard circumstances.

In an interview with AL-DUSTUR yesterday, the Jerusalem governor said: The feelings of the kinfolk in the occupied territories are that after long years of occupation, there are still no signs of the occupation being lifted in the near future, and we are determined to stay on our land.

Anwar al-Khatib supported holding negotiations. He said: Now that we have chosen the peaceful solution and have agreed to proceed with it, there is no escape from negotiations.

On the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, he said: Our kinfolk in the occupied land have responded positively to the agreement because they have waited a long time for it. But the agreement has come too late, and we wish it would have taken place some years ago. This is because the Palestine question is primarily a Jordanian-Palestinian question. No political solution can be achieved without mutual agreement between the Jordanian and Palestinian leaderships. This has been our political viewpoint since the beginning of the 1967 war. Therefore, reaching the agreement is considered a return to the true state of affairs. Thus, we welcome the agreement and support it.

Asked about the possibility of achieving a political solution, he said: I, personally, do not see any political solution in the near future, but I see that this agreement and the forthcoming steps are necessary. We must courageously approach a political solution. If these efforts fail, then a new shock will take place that will return the Arab world to its senses and will urge the Arabs to pay attention to their intrinsic power and not to rely on the United States in any move. Both the PNC resolutions and the agreement respond to what the United States is asking the PLO to pursue. The ball is now in the U.S. court. There is no danger in taking this step, although it is not the ideal solution; but it is a possible step in light of the current Arab circumstances.

Asked about the configuration of the Palestinian delegation within the joint delegation he said: Now that we have adopted the principle that the PLO is the sole representative of the Palestinian people and now that all the Arab countries have approved this principle, the Palestinian delegation will then be formed from or by the PLO. I hope that this point, which is a formal and not a principled point, will not obstruct the march, because the issue is not that of representation, but that of implementing the Palestinian aspirations regardless of the manner in which they will be fulfilled.

Asked about his impression following his meeting with Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat, al-Khatib said: I discussed with the prime minister problems related to the city of Jerusalem. I noted the prime minister's profound understanding of Jerusalem's problems and his remarkable care in supporting Jerusalem and extending the maximum possible assistance regardless of anything else. Bases, rules, and designs for the coming days have been formulated whether in regard to the reconstruction of al-Aqsa Mosque or the hospice hospital that Israel intends to close, or for organizing the Islamic institutions and all requirements pertaining to the Holy City.

Anwar al-Khatib added: I felt relief and assurance following my meeting with the prime minister that our Holy City is in honest hands and that there are people who are worried and concerned over the difficulties Jerusalem is facing.

On the outcome of his meeting with Shawkat Mahmud, minister of occupied territories affairs, Al-Khatib said: I sensed from the meeting that the minister has precise and a genuine knowledge of all that takes place in the occupied territories. We have a mutual understanding of and identical viewpoints on all the problems and how to solve them.

CSO: 4400/95

PALESTINIAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

NEED FOR CHANGE--One of the architects of the Palestinian Covenant, advocate Zuhayr al-Ra'is of Gaza, said yesterday the time had come to amend the clauses that Israelis find most repugnant, but said he could not do this "since the Palestinian leadership is abroad." He was speaking at a dialogue between Israelis and Palestinians organized in Jerusalem by the Citizens Rights Movement. Among the others who attended were East Jerusalem lawyer and journalist Zi'ad Abu Ziyad, editor Hanna Sanyurah and Sari Nusaybah, a lecturer at Bi'r Zayt University. [Text] [Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 10 Mar 85 p 2]

CSO: 4400/95

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

BRIEFS

DIRECTOR, EDITOR APPOINTED--Prime Minister Haydar Abu-Bakr al-'Attas issued two ministerial decrees appointing 'Abd-al-Rahman Baljawn as Director General of Television, and appointing 'Abdallah Sharaf as Editor in Chief of the 14 UKTUBAR newspaper. [summary] [Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Mar 85 GF]

ISLAMIC BANK LOAN--Jeddah, 6 March (QNA)--An agreement was signed at the headquarters of the Islamic Bank for Development in Jeddah today according to which the bank will provide a \$2 million loan to finance the second phase of constructing the Center of Marine Sciences in the PDRY. [Summary] [Dohs QNA in Arabic 1955 GMT 6 Mar 85 GF]

CSO: 4400/104

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

SUPREME STATE COURT PRESIDENT APPOINTED--Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the armed forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, issued a presidential decree today appointing Brother Judge 'Abdallah Muhammad Al-Wari President of the State Supreme Court. [Summary] [Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 Mar 85 GF]

GRANTS FROM JAPAN--Minutes were exchanged between our country and the Japanese Government today, which were signed today at the Central Organ of Planning. According to the minutes, Japan will provide two grants. The first grant is for building materials worth \$1 million, which will help in rebuilding earthquake-stricken areas. The second grant is for \$2 million, for increasing productivity of the food project. This grant consists of fertilizers and agricultural equipment. [Excerpt] [Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Mar 85 GF]

ECONOMIC MINISTER'S GDR VISIT--Brother Ahmad Qa'id Barakat, minister of economy and industry, and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Sanaa this morning after a visit to the GDR. During the visit he attended the meetings of the Fourth Session of the Yemeni-GDR Joint Committee which convened in Berlin recently. He also attended the Leipzig International exhibition, which our country participated in. In statement to SABA' news agency, brother minister said that the protocol--which was signed by the joint committee following the conclusion of the Fourth Session--includes cooperation in various trade and economic fields, including joint cooperation in implementing some projects in the field of electricity, silos, and other projects included in the Second 5-Year Plan. He described his talks with a number of officials in the GDR as successful and fruitful and aimed at enhancing the joint cooperation between the two friendly countries. [Text] [Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 17 Mar 85 GF]

CSO: 4400/104

5 April 1985

AFGHANISTAN

FARMERS CLAIM TO BE KEEPING THEIR HARVEST

Kabul DEHQAN in Dari 7 Feb 85 p 8

[Text] Mohammad Shah is one of the farmers of the village of Deh Yahya who has become the owner of his own land as the result of the implementation of democratic land reform after 50 years of farming on the land of a landlord. Speaking to our DEHQAN reporter, he said:

With the victory of the magnificent Sawr revolution, as a result of democratic land reform, I became the owner of eight acres of land. The deed of ownership was given to me. Now, with peace of mind, I farm on the land and the results belong to me, and I live in tranquility.

Along with land distribution, our revolutionary government provides the farmers with agricultural machinery, seeds, chemical fertilizer and pesticides in order to increase production and improve the lives of the farmers and in order for the farmers to be able to cultivate their land properly and obtain abundant yields.

The government of the DRA made us farmers who had little or no land the owners of land, and hence we defend fearlessly, with our lives, the gains of the revolution--the land, the revolution and our homeland.

With the tribal groups of the defenders of the revolution in our village, the enemies of the revolution have been eliminated and all the people live normally.

Making use of our ancestral customs, the officials of the district gathered the farmers of the region, and through collective effort, cleansed Ajmir Stream, which is our only source of land irrigation. Due to the cleaning of this stream, the daily bread of 250 farmers was provided by the district.

With a sense of responsibility towards the revolution and homeland and to defend the gains of the revolution and the land which has been given to the farmers, I have pledged to the district officials that I will defend the revolution with my life.

AFGHANISTAN

LAND, WATER REFORM HIGH ON PDPA'S AGENDA

Kabul HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR in Dari 15 Feb 85 p 2

[Text] According to the agenda of the PDPA, on 20 June 1982, the bureau of the central committee of the PDPA, through a ratification, clarified the major goals to be implemented regarding land and water reform. In the DRA, this document, which is in fact the essential document of the new evolutionary phase of the revolution, concerns land and water reform. The elimination of the remnants of feudalism concerns the economic and social life of farmers. Providing social justice and law in regards to the distribution and use of land, water and the revenues from the sale of agricultural products; creating favorable conditions for more reasonable and effective use of land and the growth of productive forces in farming; providing material and financial aid to the landowners, primarily to the farmers who have become landowners in the course of the implementation of land reform; helping to form agricultural cooperatives; building and repairing irrigation systems, schools, hospitals and other public projects; and continually strengthening the unity of the farmers with workers and other strata of the people are considered among the major goals of the implementation of land and water reform at the present stage.

According to the above-mentioned document, a commission was formed of the central committee of the party and the Cabinet under the chairmanship of comrade Babrak Karmal, the secretary general of the central committee of the PDPA and head of the revolutionary council of the DRA, for the purpose of continuing the implementation of land and water reform. The establishment of implementation committees for land and water reform, headed by the secretary general of party committees in all provinces, has been anticipated. This means that the party leadership promotes the continuation of the changing process of the revolution in the villages and in the lives of the greatest participating forces in the revolution.

Strengthening the party leadership over the land and water reform implementation process, the correct progress of which will

determine the destiny and prosperity of the largest masses of the inhabitants, and promoting support for the new government will make the revolution invulnerable to its enemies and will bring great results. This will significantly promote the leadership role of our party and will result in the laborers of the villages, who make up the majority of the country, seeing in the face of the party committees and organizations a wise and actively combative political pioneer and the way to liberation from the enslavement of the old relations of the Middle Ages and will greatly increase their faith in the true course of the party and the goals of the revolution.

At present, more than ever before, the party committees and organizations in the provinces, districts and regions discuss the issues related to land and water reform in their meetings and make clear decisions to expedite and implement this process. For this reason, it is not merely coincidental that the documents of the last plenum of the central committee of the PDPA explicitly state that "the influence of party organizations, in which the people see the true political force that defends the interests of the laborers, is continually increasing." The plenum pointed out that the ranks and class formations in the struggle for revolutionary change are gradually embracing the various strata of the farmers as well, which becomes more clear in the nature of the progress in land reform and the cooperative movement.

Obviously, we cannot be satisfied with the gains and successes we have achieved. Life goes on and parallel to it, we are faced with new vital duties for the construction of a new society, the expansion of the social base of the revolution and the increasing promotion of the quality of the implementations. For this reason, even one moment of contentment will cause us to fall behind in the fast-moving caravan of life. Therefore, duties must always be carried out at high quality level, so as to constantly increase the progress of the revolutionary process. And strictness with oneself and others must constantly increase. For this reason, in describing the positive aspects, the fact can be pointed out that there is still much room in the work of the party committees and organizations in connection with the implementation of water and land reform, particularly in terms of quality.

One of the essential issues that the attention of all the party committees and organizations can be called to is the implementation of land and water reform in vital and organic ties with other revolutionary duties, including the creation of groups for defending the revolution and civil defense; getting financial, material and technological aid to the farmers; immobilizing the farmers in mass and social organizations; revitalizing and repairing irrigation systems and bridges; and bringing other services to the people. In the same way that the

party committees and organizations abandoned the short-sighted supposition that the implementation of land and water reform is a concern of the Ministries of Agriculture, Land Reform and Irrigation, they must also decisively abandon the idea of restricting reforms to the distribution of land and their official deeds of ownership, because artificial simplification of the duties does not help solve them. Furthermore, this was one of the mistakes of the first phase of land reform, which prevented the satisfactory use by farmers of the land that they had received as a result of land reform.

The initiatives of the party committees and organizations in connection with land and water reform must be all-inclusive, complete and responsive to all the needs of the farmers for the satisfactory use of land and water to increase production and improve their living conditions. Obviously, the continuation of the undeclared and vile imperialist war against our homeland, the people and revolution has created much hardship in achieving the goals of the party and revolution and the welfare and prosperity of the laborers.

This is understandable in itself, but does not remove the heavy responsibility of the party committees and organizations to make full use of all the resources and reserves to bring specific aid to the farmers. Furthermore, only constant care and sincere compassion for them can help the farmers realize the fact that the actual cause of their problems is the counterrevolutionaries.

10,000

CSO: 4665/49

AFGHANISTAN

TRIBAL BATTALION CREATED IN CHEMTAL

Kabul ANIS in Dari 13 Feb 85 pp 1, 3

[Text] Every day, the truth of the Sawr revolution penetrates the masses, and with its delightful rays breaks through the darkness in the most remote parts of the county, and the ranks of the laboring masses increase by following a grand and humane goal. We feel the gains of the Sawr revolution and the revitalizing phenomenon of its new, evolutionary phase better and more clearly when we go among the masses to see first hand the work and activities of the laborers on the fronts of production and combat against the outlaws and servants of reactionism and imperialism. The village of Sar Asiab in Chemtal is located about 25 km from the city of Mazar-e Sharif. The inhabitants of this village are mostly farmers and livestock keepers. The fatherland national front councils, farmers' councils, consumer cooperatives, tribal battalions and groups for the defense of the revolution have been created in Chemtal (which includes the village of Sar Asiab). With utmost interest in and love of constructing and developing the homeland, the farmers have, on the one hand, engaged in farming and, on the other, taken up arms to defend the interests of the people and the revolution as well as the gains of the revolution.

Molla 'Abdolmajid, the president of the district council of the fatherland national front of Chemtal, explained in an interview the role of the fatherland national front and the creation of a peaceful life in the villages and subdivisions of that district and said: The district council of the fatherland national front was created during the period 21 March 1983-20 March 1984. Given the conspiracies of the traitors against the homeland and the people, a number of district residents have volunteered to join the ranks of the front and great strides have been taken to create unity among the laborers. The district council of Chemtal, with 300 members; 2 fatherland national front village councils, with more than 110 members; 2 farmers' councils and tribal battalions, with 300 members; and defenders of the revolution groups, with 190 members, protect and guard the revolution and the peaceful life of the people.

He added: As a result of effective propaganda, the fatherland national district council of Chemtal succeeded in eliminating the problems of the laborers and explaining the truth of the Sawr revolution, in promoting enlightenment and awareness of the realities of life in the people, and in unveiling the criminal actions and ideas of the reactionary and imperialist forces. Fortunately, today, the laborers have wisely and logically realized who is their friend and who is their enemy. In the light of this profound realization, tribal battalions and groups for the defense of the revolution have been created in the villages and districts of Chemtal and no treacherous element or enemy of the people's welfare and the progress of the country is given a chance to disrupt the tranquility of the people.

He added: In order to enlighten the masses and inform the laborers, much work has been done in the area of propaganda. In meetings, sessions and groups, the truth and gains of the revolution have been explained to the people, and these efforts have been fruitful. Today, the fact that farmers have been enthusiastically absorbed and organized in the fatherland national front councils, farmers' councils, tribal battalions and defenders of the revolution groups in itself shows that the masses consciously pursue the path to progress and bright horizons.

10,000

CSO: 4665/48

AFGHANISTAN

COOPERATIVES ROLE IN IMPROVING LIVING CONDITIONS

Kabul ANIS in Dari 14 Feb 85 p 4

[Text] The farmers' cooperatives for industrial and consumer goods play an undeniable role in the improvement of the living conditions of farmers, the rapid progress of the society, and the elimination of the needs of our compatriots in terms of food and essential goods.

The farmers' cooperatives play a major role in organizing the farmers to achieve the general goals and work collectively in the area of agriculture and animal husbandry. In order to provide for the needs of the farmers and provide the foundation for improving the sale of the surplus products of the farmers, from the very first morning of the victory of the national democratic Sawr revolution and in its new evolutionary stage, the revolutionary party and government implemented beneficial programs which materialized with the establishment of the central council of the farmers' cooperatives, who are members of the fatherland national front of the DRA. Day by day, farmers' cooperatives were created throughout the country and thousands of the noble farmers of our country, by participating in these cooperatives, came to practically defend the revitalizing gains of the Sawr revolution and its new evolutionary stage.

As a result of the work and activities of the central council of the farmers' cooperatives, in the course of the first six months of this year, more than 15,000 new members were absorbed into the farmers' cooperatives, and by forming committees to defend the revolution alongside these cooperatives, more than 10,000 farmers became defenders of the revolution, which indicates the rapid illuminating work of the farmers' cooperatives in the country.

The consumer cooperatives, which have a positive effect on the lives of the farmers, workers and all laborers, are increasing in number every day. In the course of the past few years, fruitful steps have been taken through the consumer cooperatives to provide incentives, leadership and aid to the craftsmen and to organize collective work in the area of handicraft production and

marketing. Emulating this revolutionary work and struggle, at present, dozens of industrial and consumer cooperatives have been established in the capital and some of the provinces of the country. Work to increase these unions and attract our hard working compatriots is continuing rapidly. This year, welcoming the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the PDPA, thus far, 65 consumer cooperatives, 15 handicraft cooperatives, 5 provincial cooperatives and 6 district cooperatives with 20,000 members have been created.

All this has been carried out to provide for the welfare of farmers, to eliminate their problems and to aid their cultural growth in the area of developing farmers', consumer and industrial cooperatives as well as farmers' unions in the capital and provinces. In this way, the farmers will be able to better work together and provide for their own and their compatriots' needs with each other's help.

The farmers of the country, who have suffered the bitterness of life due to the cruelty of the despotic previous government and now have felt and touched the humane goals of the revolutionary party and government, the social organizations and the fatherland national front under the leadership of the party committees and the councils of the fatherland national front, day by day gather in their unions and, on the one hand, through collective work, take part in the creation of the new society in the country and, on the other, take up arms to defend the revolution.

10,000

CSO: 4665/48

INDIA

CORRESPONDENT DISCUSSES SPY SCANDAL, ITS REPERCUSSIONS

Paris LE MONDE in French 27-28 Jan 85 p 4

[Articles by Patrice Claude and Jacques Isnard]

[Text] New Delhi--On 12 September 1983 in Washington, a few senators belonging to the very select U.S. "Intelligence Committee" received a secret briefing in a CIA office. The officer chairing the meeting stated circumspectly: "We have information leading us to believe that India is preparing to bomb Pakistan's nuclear installations."

Although neither the speaker nor his restricted audience knew it at the time, that information was based on an analysis drawn from a report obtained from a good source in New Delhi. The report in question was a study stamped "secret," and it had been prepared by the Indian military security services. The study indeed emphasized that laser technology would enable the Indian Army to destroy Pakistan's nuclear plant in Kahuta just as the Israelis had done to the Iraqi Osirak reactor in June 1981.

The document, disclosure of which was to result in additional tension between Islamabad and New Delhi, had been prepared especially for Indira Gandhi and a handful of high-ranking Indian leaders. How had it gotten out of the government's offices and wound up on a desk at the CIA's Langley headquarters? It was a mystery. Contrary to widespread belief, it was apparently not after Indira Gandhi's assassination but, on the contrary, as soon as that question came up last September that the Indian Intelligence Bureau decided to conduct a thorough investigation.

It was during their investigation that Indian counterespionage agents reportedly put their finger on the "network of ants" that caused Col Alain Bolley to be recalled.

The price India pays for its geostrategic location--but also for its choices in political, economic, military, and diplomatic matters--is that over the past 15 years it has become a veritable kingdom of temptation for intelligence agents and gun merchants. The world of industry, commerce, and the arts is centered in Bombay and Calcutta, but the world of power and its servants, surrounded by hordes of diplomats and reporters, is concentrated in New Delhi.

To Each His Own Network

Everything having to do with the country's industrial and military policy and all the diplomatic-strategic choices of the subcontinent are studied, discussed, and decided there in an area of just a few kilometers that includes the office of the prime minister, the adjoining presidential palace, the enclave of foreign chancelleries very close by, and the neighboring Parliament Building. Not to mention army headquarters and newspaper offices.

Every self-respecting diplomat, every reporter, and every consultant for an industrial or arms firm has his own little network of informers scattered along the pathways of power. Everyone, in fact, dips at will into the vast fishpond of government employees, high and low, who populate the city and haunt the few select private clubs, the tennis courts, and the society parties held throughout the year in the capital's luxurious diplomatic residences. Playing a few rounds of golf in New Delhi is almost a sure way to establish useful contacts with well-placed military men or to arrange meetings with certain practicing advisers to princes or with the well-informed heads of government departments.

Not everyone is for sale. Some people talk for nothing, or almost nothing. In exchange for a dinner washed down with plenty to drink, for example, a retired general will agree to check on the progress and chances of a given country in connection with a big arms contract. The reasons are boredom, the desire to regain a feeling of one's lost importance for as long as a conversation lasts, in some cases ideological sympathies, and who knows what else. Information professionals pluck all those strings, of course, but in India the spy network--the real one--depends basically on corruption.

That other oldest profession in the world and that oldest failing of humanity are more inextricably entwined here than elsewhere. The system lends itself to such a situation, and the entire little world of intelligence benefits from it. New Delhi and its environs are crawling with idle former officers receiving a monthly pension of 2,000 or 3,000 rupees (1 rupee = 0.80 franc), whereas in the days of their splendor they rode around in expensive cars with their own chauffeurs and lived in government-supplied bungalows with servants. The capital is overflowing with low-level government employees who are just as poorly paid but occupy good positions in the departments and secretariats close to the government. And New Delhi is a totally boring city to be in when you have no money.

But it is a city where one sees the flashiest luxury and absolute poverty side by side. Between those two extremes, and crammed into low-rent housing developments with peeling walls, is a little world of servants of the state. They are prepared to do anything, or almost anything, to climb the social ladder. In the cluttered offices of middle-level government officials at the Ministries of Interior, Finance, or Foreign Affairs, it is not rare to run across as many as three or four "peones"--"errand boys" who spend their time preparing tea for the boss, closing the files he has opened, and dusting his desk and even his shoes.

They earn a few hundred rupees per month and are even more vulnerable to manipulation and money than their masters are. For a little small change, they will often agree to put your file on top of the stack or, if the boss is away, allow you to leaf through your competitor's file or even to go further than that. "Corruption is an enormous temptation," said B. K. Nehru recently. He is a former governor of Kashmir, a former ambassador to Washington, and a member of the famous "ruling family." He added: "Government salaries have become completely ridiculous as a result of taxes and inflation. Today, corruption is present everywhere in the country's political and administrative life." No one could say it better. The worst thing is that Indian public opinion has grown accustomed to the phenomenon, and episodes like the one just discovered cause only unwholesome apathy in the population. Bribes and payments under the table to civil service employees are a daily fact of life and go by different names, depending on whether they are collected by a "peon" ("baksheesh"), a salaried employee ("mamool"), an official ("rishwat"), or a minister. In the case of a minister, the gift becomes a "political donation."

Soviet Mole

It was for money that General Larkins and his brother passed information to the CIA for years until their arrest in October 1983. India still buys two-thirds of its military equipment from Moscow: tanks, helicopters, missiles, radars, and fighter and reconnaissance aircraft--sometimes ultramodern ones--and the related plans, operating manuals, and performance characteristics are obviously useful to the ideological opponent. The Larkins brothers, although no longer on active duty, were able blithely to pass it all on to Washington.

The case caused a big stir and resulted in the expulsion of a diplomat-spy at the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi, Harry L. Weatherbee.

Four years earlier, it had been the third secretary at the Soviet Embassy and commercial counselor, Leonid Andreovitch, who had had to pack his bags in a hurry. One of the Soviet agents, Joseph Mahapat--born and trained in the USSR--had managed to infiltrate the Indian Air Force and make it his career. He was suddenly discovered when he reached retirement age. Throughout his life, he had been passing vital information on Indian defense matters. Money may not have been the motive behind Joseph Mahapat's activities, but it definitely motivated his informants.

The minister of defense told Parliament last May: "We must not exaggerate anything. You don't buy espionage information like you do a movie ticket." Is that so? The most cynical among the Indian consultants to foreign firms say themselves that for a few thousand rupees and one or two cases of whiskey--the Indian elite's preferred "fuel," but one costing a great deal in the state liquor stores--one can buy almost any kind of information on the capital's illegal market. It may be good or bad, depending on the day, but in any case, it is rarely an exclusive.

Up for Auction

That is why the French in the capital, who have so far been the only ones implicated publicly, do not understand what is happening to them or why France seems to have been singled out for such hounding. One businessman says: "It is impossible that Colonel Bolley could have been the only beneficiary of the network that was uncovered. Someone has a grudge against us or is trying to eliminate us from the Indian market." Have the French been too aggressive lately? That is in fact what some people think, and a serious newspaper close to the business world, the TIMES OF INDIA, had no hesitation in saying so.

When CIT-Alcatel won the fabulous Indian telephone contract in 1983, there were those who said that the French firm had no doubt managed to pay "the right people" in the circles concerned. But it is obvious that if its West German competitor, Siemens, had won the contract, they would have said exactly the same thing. Because as Dharma Vira, a top-level administrator known for his integrity, said this week, "everyone knows that the largest government business contracts are more or less put up for auction. The sickness has spread throughout the government structure. From top to bottom, not the other way around."

India is not Saudi Arabia, and contracts signed in New Delhi--arms contracts in particular--are both less "juicy" and less fabulous than those signed in Jeddah. That being said, the Indian Army--with over 1 million men, all volunteers--has tremendous requirements, and it is estimated that its purchases abroad total 4 million or 5 million francs per year. In the Western World, as we all know, times are tough, and competition on foreign markets is fierce. No one would be overly surprised if it were learned in coming weeks that the French were "betrayed" by one of their competitors.

Merchants at Daggers Drawn

With its 1.1 million men in military service and its ambition to play the role of arbiter in Asia, India has become a coveted market for every arms producer in the world, and they fight for it with a relentlessness that knows no limits to commercial "low blows." The nation's young military industry is not yet in a position to design the equipment needed by the Indian Army, despite the government's desire to achieve autarky in this field of military equipment. That is why New Delhi insists, every time a contract is signed with a foreign supplier, that it be given the right to manufacture under license in the hope of acquiring even the smallest fragment of a new technology.

Since the signing of the treaty of friendship with Moscow in 1971, and despite the Red Army's invasion of Afghanistan in 1979, the Soviet Union has entered India in force by delivering basically weapons for the army and air force.

The purchasing conditions granted by the Soviet Union are particularly advantageous: repayment is spread over 10 or even 20 years with an interest rate of 2 percent, putting the loans in question in the same class as gifts, and payment is made in rupees despite an exchange rate with the ruble that does not always favor the Indians. All the same, the Indian Army complains about its

privileged supplier: there are excessive delays in deliveries of spare parts, and after-sales service is often nonexistent or ineffective.

Taking advantage of those weaknesses in the Soviet system, Western countries (France, Great Britain, the FRG, and Sweden, for example) and Japan have tried to work their way into the Indian market on the strength of New Delhi's desire to benefit from their advanced technology. They, too, engage in "dumping" practices and agree to price cuts on their equipment ranging from 10 to 30 percent, depending on circumstances. They also agree to grant licenses, since the local manufacture of their equipment allows it to spread from India to customers in Southeast Asia despite very high production costs.

The Soviet Union has not appreciated this "penetration" by its competitors. It has put forth sizable efforts to oppose those licensing negotiations with the West or with Japan. And above all, it has tried to take the place of its rivals whenever one of them has refrained, for political reasons, from exporting to India certain embargoed weapon systems that would have met the needs of the Indian Army. In these conditions, India has become one of the customers outside the Warsaw Pact to which Moscow delivers some of its most modern weapons.

In this competition, the United States has stayed very much in the background over the past 20 years or so, since the U.S. Government has chosen to give financial and military assistance to India's neighbor (and rival), Pakistan.

11798

CSO: 4619/31

IRAN

NVOI AMMENDS ON CIRCULAR ISSUED BY POLICE DEPARTMENT

TA122136 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian 1730 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Commentary: "Where Does the Alarm of the Islamic Regime's Repressive Organs Stem From?"]

[Excerpts] Dear compatriots: The Islamic regime's stupid and bloody leaders entertain the vain thought that by persecuting the revolutionary forces, particularly by launching a savage assault against the Iranian Tudeh Party and the Feda'iyane Khalq Organization. Majority, they would, as they claimed, put an end to the activity of these organizations which are rooted in the hearts of millions of our homeland's deprived people. However, our country's recent developments and the escalation of overt and covert struggles by revolutionary forces and the masses of people showed that the Velayat-e Faqih's bloody regime is not able to prevent the movement of history's wheel by arresting, torturing, and executing the Tudehis, the Feda'iyans, the Mojahedin and other patriots.

It is not without reason that today even the Islamic regime's repressive organs, including its national police department, in a secret circular to all its networks and units has warned them to watch the activity of the Tudehis and the Feda'iyans. NAMEH MARDOM, the central organ of the Iranian Tudeh Party, in its 21 February 1985 issue, referred to the Islamic regime's futile effort to confront the rebellious, freedom-loving, and justice-seeking Iranian people. It wrote: According to available reports, in addition to summoning and arresting those Tudehis who were released on bail or for specific reasons and purposes, the regime's agents have organized special teams according to new guidelines in order to trap the Tudeh cells. This new directive has been communicated to all repressive organs, and every organ has separately issued a circular together with a guideline to its units.

NAMEH MARDOM, the central organ of the Iranian Tudeh Party, then wrote: Among the circulars that were issued, the one by the national police department of the Islamic Republic is the most interesting. The circular says that the Tudehis and the Feda'iyans have organized their forces, and are engaged in clandestine activity. They want to create conditions similar to those that prevailed in 1977-78. The circular then provides the necessary guidelines to strike at these forces. NAMEH MARDOM, the central organ of the Iranian Tudeh Party, rightly wrote that what draws the attention in this circular by the Islamic Republic's police department is the very realism of the police. In fact one of the repressive organs of the regime of the annihilated shah which became the target of the Iranian nation's indignation and wrath during 1977-78 was the national police department.

NAMEH MARDOM, the central organ of the Iranian Tudeh Party, referring to this revolutionary development, wrote: The role of progressive forces supporting the rights of toilers, including the Iranian Tudeh Party, in this explosion is indisputable. The Islamic Republic's police department of today is right in recalling yesterday. The similarities are unavoidable, and if the result is also unavoidable which surely will be will the fate of those who betrayed the people's revolution, and those who overnight became pious and Muslims and who in the service of traitors to the revolution reorganized the imperial repressive forces, not be the same? The answer to this question is positive.

NAMEH MARDOM, the central organ of the Iranian Tudeh Party, then wrote: The Iranian Tudeh Party, on the basis of this very circular and the concern it displays, stresses to all struggling and party forces to establish their independent cells as carefully as possible, and establish contact with the leadership. The day is not far off when the same fate that befell the repressive organizations of the regime of the annihilated shah will also befall the organs of the Velayat-e Faqih's regime. One must bring that day closer by a united and organized struggle against this self-centred and bloody Islamic regime.

CSO: 4640/463

IRAN

CLANDESTINE RADIO REPORTS ON MEHRABAD AIRPORT INCIDENT

GF150829 (Clandestine) Radio Nejat-e Iran in Persian 0330 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Following a clash between a hezbollahi guard and a pilot of the Iranian national airlines at Mehrabad Airport, the flight to Damascus by this airlines was postponed.

The Radio Nejat-e Iran correspondent reports from Tehran: Last Friday, a verbal encounter took place between the pilot and copilot of Iranair and one of the airport guards who wished to examine the pilot's bag, during which the guard hit the pilot in the ear. Due to this insult the pilot refused to fly the plane and left the airport. The regime elements tried to find other pilots so that the flight schedule would not be disturbed. But as there is great unity and camaraderie between the pilots, none of them would accept the assignment. As a result, Mehrabad Airport was closed for 12 hours, and there were no domestic or foreign flights. Due to the interruption in the flight schedule, a large number of passengers and employees were at the airport, which culminated in open protests due to the prolonged wait and uncertainty.

According to our correspondent's report, the situation was tense at Mehrabad Airport throughout last Friday and antiregime slogans were raised.

CSO: 4640/464

NEPAL

BRIEFS

ADDITIONAL DUTIES FOR AMBASSADOR--His Majesty the King has appointed Royal Nepalese Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany General Singh Pratap Shah as concurrent Royal Nepalese ambassador to Austria, Belgium, Greece, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the Vatican also. This was stated in a notice issued here today by the principal press secretariat of His Majesty the King. [Text] [Katmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 21 Feb 85 p 1 BK]

ENVOY TO SPAIN--His Majesty the King has appointed Royal Nepalese Ambassador to France Dilliraj Upreti concurrently Royal Nepalese ambassador to Spain and Israel also. This was stated here today in a notice issued by the principal press secretariat of His Majesty the King. [Text] [Katmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 21 Feb 85 p 1 BK]

CSO: 4600/341

5 April 1985

PAKISTAN

ELECTIONS: NEWLY RICH SAID TO BE IN RUNNING

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 19 Feb 85 pp 1, 8

[Article by Aslam Sheikh]

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, Feb. 18: A sizable number of the new rich are joining this month's scramble for parliamentary seats, otherwise largely dominated by clan-based feudals and the old elites with a special flair for the parliamentary vocation. The non-party character of the polls is apparently a golden opportunity for many new faces keen to enter the corridors of power.

A tentative study of the socioeconomic background of over 1000 contenders reveals that at least 20 to 25 per cent belong to the new elite of this variety. Another dimension uncovered is that most of them are known to have made their fortunes — big or small — only over the past decade or so.

In Punjab and Sind at least 100 contenders have been identified by a research cell of this newspaper as representatives of this category of *nouve riche* as distinct from the traditional rural or urban

contesters. Their presence in NWFP and Baluchistan, only marginally influenced by the new process of industrialisation and urbanisation, is negligible.

This new layer of the affluent class embraces middle-ranking industrialists and traders, plus providers of new urban services — private transporters, contractors of diverse hues and colours, realstate managers, owners of new shopping plaza and last but not least managers of the dramatic manpower export to the Gulf in recent years.

More than Karachi and Lahore, they are by and large the product of the new economic opportunities of expanding urban centres like Rawalpindi, Gujranwala, Gujrat, Sialkot, Faisalabad, Multan, Sukkur, Hyderabad and some cities of even smaller dimensions.

Who else are preparing for Election Day? A big chunk is from Majlis-e-Shoorah, 70 alone from its Punjab segment. Another 60 are recognisable as ex-MNA's of MPA's from Punjab who were elected in the 1970 elections, PPP renegades (now expelled from the party) contesting the elections number at

least 59, including such big names as Mian Yasin Wattoo, Nawabzada Muzaffar Khan of Kalabagh, Malik Noor Hayat Noon, and Nawab Sadiq Hussain Qureshi. But their political careers have a chequered history going back to Punjab's Unionist Party of pre-independence period and evolving with their changing allegiance over the years.

Some Tehrik-e-Istiqbal defectors are also in the electoral arena and they have also been expelled by the party.

The Jamaat-e-Islami, the ardent and consistent supporter of the Martial Law regime, has fielded 48 clearly identifiable party followers, 12 alone from its strong base in Karachi. Six each are contesting from Lahore and Multan and three from Faisalabad. Minus Karachi, it has only two candidate from Sind, one each in Larkana and Hyderabad. It is also bidding for constituencies like Rawalpindi, Islamabad, Swat, Okara, D.G. Khan, Mansehra, Chitral, Mardan and Muzaffargarh. In the 1970 elections, it polled 4.7% votes in Punjab, and around 10% in Sind.

Pagara League claims its men are spread all over the country, though the more easily recognisable are around 90 with such known names as Gohar Ayub, Taj Mohammad Jamali, Pagara's own sons, Mian Zahid Sarfraz, Mohammad Khan Junejo, and Hasan Mahmood. It also claims the allegiance of many Shoorah members as well as former MNAs' MPAs in the run.

CSO: 4600/322

PAKISTAN

ZIA SAYS MRD BOYCOTT ACCORDED 'ABSOLUTE LEGITIMACY' TO ELECTIONS

Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 5 Mar 85 p 3

[Text]

NEW YORK, March 4: President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq said that the refusal of the opposition to take part in Pakistan's parliamentary elections "gives legitimacy to those who participated and won".

In an exclusive interview with 'Time' magazine, the Pakistani leader termed the elections as "a huge success".

"I think people were saying, 'we endorse your policies'. It was a green light", he told the mass circulation magazine's New Delhi bureau chief, Dean Brelis.

The Pakistani polls are the subject of the weekly's cover story, with a write-up by correspondents Brelis and Varol Honsa and pictures of President Zia, people dancing in streets after the results and women casting their ballots.

The 'Newsweek' also carried a detailed report on the elections, in which "the atmosphere was calm", and the turnout "surprisingly heavy".

Excerpts from time interview:

A FEW SURPRISES

On the elections, the President said, "There were a few surprises. Certainly we did not expect to see some of the people who lost. These were supposed to be the sure winners. We expected a bit more violence. Fortunately, it was a peaceful election. Our prediction that 40 per cent to 50 per cent would turn out to vote was surpassed. I think the people were saying: We endorse your policies, we are participating wholeheartedly in your election on a nonparty basis. It was a green light. It was also an election

for change. Young, bright new faces have turned up. The results are not only encouraging but also satisfying".

On islam and politics, the President said: There is an urgency that we must eventually, without hysteria, Islamise society, but in an acceptable manner.

On talks with the opposition, he said, it was my intention to carry everybody with us (in the elections). They said, "All right, you hold elections, we'll boycott it". So I asked them, "Come and talk". I lifted the entire lot of disqualifications. They said, "You don't allow us to assemble". They said, "Allow us to assemble, give us a few days to talk among ourselves and we may participate". I said, "Alright, I'll give you another chance".

"Now that was the gamble of my eight years of political life. It was calculated. I thought that if they come back with a positive attitude, I would postpone the elections for ten days to give them time to file nominations. Mind you, if I had put off the elections the whole country would have said, 'Here he goes again-the third time he's postponed elections' But I didn't postpone them, these chaps will say, 'you don't want us to participate', God is on our side. They met for two days and came back and said, 'Sorry, we're not participating'. Their refusal gives absolute legitimacy to those who ran and won".

POWERS ON ASSEMBLY

On the powers of the new National Assembly, the President said: "It may be difficult to believe,

but I am going to give them total power. Otherwise you can't function. Our problem has not been the election process itself, but the post-election period. Look at 1970, when people refused to give power to the majority party. The 1973 Constitution (calls for) a parliamentary form of government. It is the Prime Minister who holds the power. He is the godfather. Now, at the helm of power, I, as President, shall try to defend the Constitution. The President and the Prime Minister must work in harmony, and this is one change we will make if we want the constitution to work. So we want to restore the prestige and powers the President now lacks. The Prime Minister must enjoy all the powers of chief executive. If this balance is maintained, I think it will be wonderful. The President will appoint the Prime Minister after the Constitution is amended".

On the lifting of Martial Law, he said, "We are trying a new form of government-- a non-party system. In Parliament, there will be new faces. They must prove themselves a stable, non-emotional, functional body. Once I'm satisfied that they are stable, Martial Law will end. It's better to give the protection of

the umbrella of Martial Law, just for a few months".

On the proposed National Security Council, the President said: "It is not a super national body. It only advises the President on serious matters such as a declaration of emergency".

PEACE OFFENSIVE

On Pakistan's nuclear capabilities, he said, "Pakistan has neither the capacity nor the intention of exploding a nuclear device. Our programme is totally indigenous and is designed to acquire expertise in enriching uranium in case one day we own a nuclear reactor. Today our capacity to enrich uranium is just under five per cent. We do not have heaps of it".

On his priorities, he said, "Internal cohesion within Pakistan is vitally important--especially with the Russians on our western flank, and my peace offensive with India. As a move in that direction, we are putting the hijackers of an Indian aircraft on trial in the first week in March. A breakthrough at this time is possible. As I told Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, why on earth can't India and Pakistan live in peace"?

CSO: 4600/332

PAKISTAN

INTERIM REPORT ON STATUS OF WOMEN TO BE SUBMITTED SOON

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 20 Feb 85 p 3

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, Feb. 19: An interim report on the status of women in Pakistan is likely to be submitted to the President, Ziaul Haq in the near future.

The Pakistan Commission on the Status of Women which has already approved the report has requested the President for a suitable date for its presentation, official sources said today.

For the first time in the history of Pakistan, the welfare of the country will be vitally linked with the wide ranging recommendations of the Commission on the Status of the Women and the very concept of emancipation of women is being carved afresh.

The Commission which is headed by Begum Zari Sarfraz was appointed last year to ascertain the requirements and rights of the women in a Islamic society in accordance with the teachings of

Islam and to make recommendations for their effective safeguard and to advise the government with particular attention to the requirements of women, in education, health and provision of adequate job opportunities.

The Commission was also assigned to identify areas where women can play their vital role in eradicating social evils from society. As the President has time and again said that it is a mother's teachings that help to bring up children on the correct lines.

The Commission on Women's Status since its inception in 1984 has held nine meetings in different parts of the country and interviewed a large number of ladies on the subject and has now completed its interim report for submission to the President. —PPI

CSO: 4600/322

PAKISTAN

EXPORTS PROSPECTS TO EEC SAID BRIGHTER

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 26 Feb 85 p 7

[Article by Abdul Majid Khan]

[Text]

Indications are there that the economics of the European Economic Community are growing at a fast rate and the period of economic depression is far behind. Here it may be pointed out that in 1980, the industrial production of the EEC member countries was about 40 per cent of the industrial output of all industrial countries. Indicators show that there was a remarkable rise in EEC's industrial output between the beginning of 1983 and the third quarter of 1984 as shown in table:- /

Foreign trade of industrial countries mainly European is also moving ahead and their trade deficit is on the decline. On the whole the economic growth of EEC countries is accelerating and they can absorb larger amount of imports than before.

Economic relations between Pakistan and the EEC member countries are of four kinds, i.e. (i) Migration of labour and technical assistance, (ii) Four trade; (iii) Foreign aid, and (iv) Foreign private investment. There are a large number of Pakistanis in EEC countries. According to the estimates of the Manpower Division, there were in 1982, 410,558 Pakistanis in 8 EEC member countries (figures for Luxembourg and Ireland are not available). These were over 21.7 per cent of estimated 1,891,664 Pakistanis in all foreign countries. Countrywise figures are given in table 2.

The members of the EEC provide technical training and higher educational facilities to Pakistani students. The United Kingdom, in this connection, is the most important. According to Manpower Division, 5,280 students and trainees were sent abroad for higher education and training in technical

fields during the 8 years period 1981, of these 1,208 or almost 23 per cent went to the United Kingdom. Other members of the community also provided significant numbers of facilities.

Pakistan has significant amount of foreign trade with the EEC. Foreign trade between Pakistan and the EEC, is governed by a general agreement. In addition, export of textiles and clothing from Pakistan to the community are governed by the textile agreement concluded in 1982, beginning from 1st January, 1983. This agreement covers the export of products made of cotton, wool and man-made fibres, under the agreement Pakistan is required to restrain exports of textiles and products to a specific limit. The agreement is a complicated one and hits the Pakistani textile and clothing industry and trade badly.

Table 3 shows exports under the agreement in 1982, 1983 and Jan-June 1984.

The community allows some exports under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) schemes in which duty concessions are permitted. However, quantum restrictions are there. Also some most important exports of Pakistan such as cotton yarn, some most imports of Pakistan such as cotton yarn, cotton cloth and rice are not allowed and this way Pakistan suffers seriously. The overall balance of trade is against Pakistan as shown in table 4.

The deficit balance of trade is intolerably high and requires to be reduced, if not eliminated. This can be done by increasing exports or reducing imports or both. However, reduction of imports is not necessary if substantial increase in

exports takes place. This can be done if import restrictions against Pakistani merchandise are relaxed by the community.

FOREIGN AID

countries stood at \$ 1589.8 million of which \$ 1331.6 million were disbursed and \$ 258.2 million Major members of the EEC are members of Aid-to-Pakistan Club and extend aid as loan and grant. In the middle of 1983, total outstanding debt to EEC member undisbursed. Now all state aid from the United Kingdom comes as grants. Loans and suppliers credits come from financial institutions. Grants are also provided by the Governments of West Germany and Netherlands.

Terms and conditions of loans and credits from the EEC countries

TABLE 2
PAKISTANIS IN EEC MEMBER
COUNTRIES 1982
(Number)

1) Belgium	1,136
2) Denmark	9,343
3) France	6,417
4) West Germany	24,412
5) Greece	9,000
6) Holland	10,000
7) Italy	250
8) United Kingdom	350,000
Total:-	410,558

vary from country to country. Capital aid is provided on soft terms. Belgium charges no interest and repayment period is 30 years. France charges 2.5 per cent interest and repayment period is 25 years. Bank credit from France is on harsh terms. Rate of interest is almost 11 per cent with repayment period of 10 years. Rate of interest of West Germany loans is low - 0.75 per cent and

TABLE-1 EEC INDEXES OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
BY COUNTRIES (1980 = 100)

Countries	1980 % Weight	INDEX					
		1981	1982	1983	1984 (By quarter)		
					(I)	(II)	(III)
All Industrial Countries.	100	100	96	99	104	105	107
Belgium	1.5	97	98	99	103	104	103
Denmark	0.6	100	103	106	113	110	NA
France	8.3	98	96	97	99	98	101
W. Germany	14.4	98	95	95	98	94	99
Ireland	0.2	101	100	107	118	122	NA
Italy	6.0	98	95	90	-	-	-
Luxembourg	0.1	93	90	91	-	-	-
Netherlands	2.0	98	94	96	101	101	102
U.K.	6.5	96	98	101	103	100	-

TABLE-3 EXPORTS OF TEXTILES AND CLOTHING
UNDER M.F.A. (VALUE IN US\$)

COUNTRIES	1982	1983	1984 JAN.-JUNE
1. United Kingdom	43529325	35362229	77315234
2. West Germany	16387827	15437113	7755520
3. France	12468714	10936734	4832015
4. Italy	12582854	11602198	2789241
5. Benelux	8889888	8085634	3244145
6. Denmark	2074847	2614192	952628
7. Ireland	1307715	3297263	297526
8. Greece	169984	292003	20298
Total:	97411154	87627366	97206607

TABLE-4 BALANCE OF TRADE WITH EEC
(RS. MILLION)

YEARS	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	BALANCE
1979-80	4884	11267 (-)	6383
1980-81	4537	11091 (-)	6554
1981-82	4545	11210 (-)	6665
1982-83	5717	13813 (-)	8096
1983-84	6523	15595 (-)	9072

TABLE-5 INFLOW OF FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT FROM EEC
COUNTRIES 1972-1982 (RS. MILLION)

YEARS	U.K.	West Germany	Denmark	Nether Land	Belgium	Ireland	Total
1972	6.5	-	-	-	-	-	6.5
1973	15.5	7.9	-	-	-	-	23.4
1974	18.9	3.3	-	-	-	-	22.2
1975	10.5	8.0	-	-	-	-	18.5
1976	20.5	3.4	-	42.4	-	-	66.3
1977	29.2	6.1	-	22.2	171.7	-	229.2
1978	75.4	8.3	0.6	(-) 25.7	(-) 44.1	26.2	40.7
1979	183.1	8.7	33.9	-	3.3	(-) 7.4	221.6
1980	138.8	16.2	57.1	37.3	4.6	(-) 9.0	245.0
1981	121.0	5.9	15.3	41.8	3.5	-	187.5
1982	89.0	8.8	1.5	33.2	11.2	-	143.7
TOTAL	708.4	76.6	108.4	151.2	150.2	9.8	1204.6

repayment period 50 years. Rate of interest on export credits is almost the same as that of France. Italian capital loans are provided on 1 per cent interest and repayment period is 10 years.

Netherlands state loans bear 2.5 per cent rate of interest and repayment period 30 years. Suppliers credits come on the harshest terms. Rate of interest is 14 per cent and repayment period 6 to 11 years. The UN Government sometimes, provides suppliers credits at soft terms. Rate of interest is 7.5 per cent and repayment about 7 years. The terms of financial institutions are harsher.

PRIVATE INVESTMENT

The members of the European Economic Community are important investors in Pakistan although the amount is much below the opportunities obtaining here. According to the State Bank of Pakistan, net liabilities of Pakistan to eight EEC countries at the end of 1982 stood at Rs. 3053 million. This sum included private investment and loans and credits to private sector. This was almost 30 per cent of net liabilities to all countries, estimated at Rs. 10.309 billion, inflow of private investment from six EEC countries (date for which is available) between 1972 and 1982 was estimated at Rs. 12046 million as shown in table 5.

This is not enough, Pakistan needs very badly transfer of modern technology for the promotion of engineering industries based on the Pakistan Steel Mill. She also needs technology for the establishment of agro-based Industries. These two sub-sectors of manufacturing have been attached great importance in the Sixth Five Year Plan. The members of the European Economic Community excel in these fields. The entrepreneurs of the EEC can be of great help to Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan has provided liberal incentives for foreign investors. Agreements are also there between Pakistan and EEC member countries for avoidance of double taxation on bilateral basis. There are unlimited opportunities for foreign investors in Pakistan.

PAKISTAN

RICE POLICY TO BE FINALIZED BY SEPTEMBER

Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 5 Mar 85 p 1

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, March 4: The next comprehensive Rice Policy would be finalised by the end of September 1985, and no mid-season changes in the policy would be made.

This was decided at the seventh meeting of the Rice Board which met here today under the chairmanship of Federal Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan.

The meeting reviewed the progress of procurement of rice for 1984-85 crop, production, prices and export of rice. It also discussed various suggestions to improve the production and procurement of good quality rice.

Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan, in his opening remarks, said the Government would try to remove all difficulties and problems in production and procurement of rice not only for the promotion of export, but also for the betterment of rice growers and dealers.

The Board was informed that 85 per cent of production target of Basmati and 97 per cent of 'Irri' paddy had been achieved.

The Board was also informed that more than 75 per cent of its procurement targets of 'Basmati' and 61 per cent of 'Irri' had been realised and the remaining would be achieved in the near future with

a small shortfall in the Basmati variety.

The board stressed upon quality control and decided to make maximum efforts for supply of pure seed, insecticides and for better milling operations for good production of rice.

It was decided to appoint a committee to formulate proposals for quality control measures which would be incorporated in the rice policy for 1985-86.

The Board recommended that supply of jute bags should be decentralised with effect from next season and this work should be taken over by the Provincial Governments.

A large number of issues concerning difficulties of growers, millers and dealers were discussed and appropriate recommendations were made.

It was decided that the next comprehensive Rice Policy would be finalised by the end of September 1985 and no mid-season changes in the policy would be made.

Among others, the meeting was attended by Commerce Secretary Izharul Haq, Prices Commission Chairman Shafi Niaz and representatives of growers, millers, dealers and provincial Governments of Sind and the Punjab.

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